The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sherman's Speech in the Senate on the National Finances.

Debate in the House on the Bill to Resume Specie Payments.

Propositions to Amend the Constitution Relative to Suffrage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee are engaged in [illegible] extended investigation in the organization of the army, with a view to being able to report at some future time some [illegible] for the reduction and reorganization of the staff departments. Gens. Hancock, [illegible] and McDowell have been examined [illegible]. Gen. Hancock thought the ordnance corps could profitably be merged into the artillery corps, as was formerly the case. [illegible] Gen. Humphreys thought the Coast Survey might be profitably merged with the Corps of Engineers as the latter [illegible] on the lakes that the Coast Survey performs on the seaboard. Gen. McDowell, who was examined to-day, gave the Committee a great deal of interesting information as to the organization of our army compared with that of European armies, and gave it as his opinion that several of the staff department could profitably be consolidated. The Committee will probably not be able to make any report at this session.

THE DUTY ON DRUGS.

An earnest effort will be made to include in the amendments to the Tariff bill a large reduction of the duty now imposed on many foreign drugs and medicines in daily and common use by the American people, articles which do not come in competition with any of our domestic products, inasmuch as they are not the growth or production of our own country. In some instances this duty amounts to more than 150 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Out of nearly three hundred civil appointments made by the President at the present session, but three, and those of an unimportant character, have been confirmed. The action of the Republican Senators yesterday has thrown all the candidates here, and their friends, into a fever, and a [illegible] effort will be made to induce the relaxation of the rule so far as to admit of confirmations which can be shown to be unobjectionable to the incoming Administration. It is hardly necessary to state that the action of Senators yesterday was wholly of their own motion, and that neither any Senator or any one else has heard any expression from Gen. Grant on the subject. Senators themselves fully concede that the important offices now vacant, which are to be part of the civil service of the new Administration, should be filled by that Administration. The position of the Republican members of the House asking that no more confirmations be made, and which was considered in the Senate caucus yesterday, is in the following words:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

In view of the fact that less than two months remain of Andrew Johnson's term, the undersigned Republican members of Congress, respectfully ask that, except where necessary to fill vacancies, no nominations shall be confirmed until Gen. Grant's term commences.

Signed by over one hundred members.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

Judge Olin, of the District Supreme Court, has prepared a decision in the matter of the claimants of the $20,000 reward offered by the City of Washington for the capture of the assassination conspirators, in which he holds that the claimants, having been at the time in the civil and military service of the United States, are not entitled to any portion of the reward. By this decision the impecunious City of Washington is relieved from paying the sum.

THE HOUSE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The contest in the House, to-day, over the order of business, indicates the anxiety and feverishness usually prevalent at this point in the short session. Mr. Washburn announced that but thirty-one working days remained, and that there were yet six of the principal appropriation bills to be acted on which the Committee had ready to report. The Speaker then stated the condition of the business of the House, the point of which was that if the House made any more special orders it would shut out absolutely imperative business. Mr. Boutwell then made a speech on Mr. Lynch's Specie Payment bill, and afterward an evening session was ordered for further debate on the same subject. The Pensions Committee then took the morning hour, after which the constitutional suffrage amendment came up, and after a speech by Mr. Eldridge in reply to Mr. Boutwell, an order was made for an evening session to-morrow night for debate on that subject. Mr. Washburn then got the House into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, which was considered until 5 o'clock without much progress. A very acrimonious contest occurred over the pay of the Clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, which Mr. Washburn had reduced. The Chairman of the Committee opposed it, and after more than an hour on this subject, the House defeated Mr. Washburn by two majority. The pay of other clerks occupied the remainder of the day.

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

Gen. Raslopf will make a statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow, in reference to the purchase of St. Thomas, and the views of the Danish Government on that subject. The Danish authorities hold that the United States are bound, according to all the laws of international obligations, to carry out the stipulations of Mr. Seward and the Executive, and the object of the present inquiry by the Committee is to ascertain the precise points on which the Government of Denmark base these opinions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Blaine will report to the House to-morrow the Army Appropriation bill, asking about $41,000,000 for the army for the next fiscal year. This estimate is about $3,000,000 larger than that of last year, which was $38,000,000. The increase has been caused by the Indian wars and the cost of transportation to the Indian country. The sum now asked is about $3,000,000 less than the amount required by the War Department.

[illegible] STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Senate Post-Office Committee, at its meeting to-day, [illegible] the Postmaster-General to give the Company a postal service contract. Gen. Ingalls was before the Committee in reference to the establishment of another line of steamers to Europe, in which he is interested, for which Government aid is also demanded. The Committee do not favor the latter scheme, and so informed Gen. Ingalls to-day. They do not think it advisable to charter two lines of steamers for the same purpose, so that this is virtually the death of the new scheme.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The probabilities now are, that we shall have no more railroad subsidies granted during the present session of Congress. The House has already declared its intention to sanction no more projects of this character, and the Central Pacific Branch bill was lost in the Senate to-day by the small majority of one. There are several bills granting lands and subsidies to railroad enterprises in both Houses, but they have not the slightest chance of passing before the 4th of March.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

RELIEF FOR THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior, to-day, sent a communication to the House inclosing a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a letter from the Governor of Dakota Territory, and from the Indian Agents, Hanson and Conger, and a memorial from the Legislature of Dakota, in relation to the urgent necessity for furnishing timely relief to the now suffering and starving Indians on the Upper Missouri. As the Department has no means of affording the relief, the Secretary asks the favorable consideration of Congress on the subject. An appropriation of $112,000 is requested.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia received a woman's rights deputation this morning. A memorial was read to them, which was signed by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, at the head of a Committee appointed by the late National Convention, asking that women should be enfranchised in the District of Columbia. It was also signed by Mrs. Josephine Griffing, Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox and others. It was addressed to the Committee, which would, Senator Harlan said, consider the subject maturely and report thereon as soon as practicable. Some half a dozen Senators at the opening of the session presented women suffrage petitions bearing in all nearly 1,500 signatures.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY MATERIAL.

The first series of experiments upon the material of which the Howard University is constructed have been made at the Navy-yard by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, with the following results: The patent brick sustained a pressure of 43 to 278 pounds to the square inch. Common hand-made machine brick were then tried and sustained 1,780 pounds to the square inch, and hard paving brick 3,500. The experiments will be continued next week. The lowest figures given are from specimens exposed to the weather.

LETTER FROM MR. PEABODY.

The President sent to Congress to-day a correspondence between Secretary Seward and George Peabody, relative to a gold medal presented to him by order of Congress in consideration of his munificent donation for the promotion of education in the Southern States. Mr. Peabody says:

"Cherishing as I do the sincerest affection for my country, it is not possible for me to feel more gratified than I do for this precious memorial of its regard, coming as it does from thirty millions of American citizens, through their representatives in Congress with the full accord and cooperation of the President. This medal, together with the rich illuminated transcript of the Congressional resolutions, I shall shortly deposit in the Peabody Institute at the place of my birth, in apartments specially constructed for their safe keeping, along with public testimonials with which I have been honored there. I trust it will remain for generations, to attest the generous munificence of the American people in recognizing the efforts, however inadequate, of one of the humblest of their fellow countrymen to promote the enlightenment and prosperity of his native land."

UNITED STATES MINTS.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the House, offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, relative to the receipts and expenses of the Mint of the United States and its branches, and the cost and probable business of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, was received to-day. The receipts at the Mint at Philadelphia for the last three fiscal years from coinage of gold and silver were [illegible]

A bill to convert this institution into an assay office was transmitted to Congress in February, 1867, and a similar bill has again been sent in during the present session, to which the attention of Congress is called. The expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., opened as an assay office in 1867, has been $[illegible], and the receipts only $[illegible]. The Secretary recommends the branch mints in North Carolina and Georgia be disposed of to the best advantage. The total cost of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, including machinery and fixtures, was $[illegible], of which amount $[illegible] has already been appropriated by Congress. It is not thought a branch mint, complete in all its appointments, can be erected on the Pacific coast at an expense much less than the cost of this establishment.

The production of bullion in Nevada is chiefly silver. Silver is only coined for purposes of change; all silver being exported in bars, the coinage in Nevada must, therefore, consist chiefly of the bullion produced in that State, which is estimated at one million dollars.

In 1864 an act was passed establishing a branch mint at Dalles City, Oregon, and $100,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The plans have been prepared, and work is soon to be commenced, and it is possible the building and fixtures will cost as much as the branch mint in Nevada.

In conclusion the Secretary expresses the hope so frequently made previously, that no more branch mints will be authorized by Congress. Two mints are located on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast, and are sufficient to supply the coinage of the whole country. All other similar establishments require not only the erection of expensive buildings, but large annual appropriations for their maintenance without returning corresponding benefits to the Government.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Chandler, Sumner, Howe, Pomeroy and Edmunds presented memorials for woman suffrage, which were referred to the Judiciary.

WANTED, A PHRENOLOGIST.

Mr. Howe, to the great amusement of Senators, presented a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for Internal Revenue appointments, to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, [illegible] be their most prominent protuberances, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that Department. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

FOREIGN MEDALS.

Mr. Grimes offered joint resolutions to authorize Commander Charles H. Baldwin and another officer of the navy to accept gold medals, the former from the King of the Netherlands and the latter from the Emperor of the French.

TAXATION OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imposts under color of State authority. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Chandler's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of any railroad company to collect or pay over to any State [illegible]

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution introduced by Mr. McCreery, proposing an amendment to the Constitution; also on Mr. Sumner's bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment; and on Mr. Howe's bill, requiring the President, on the application of the Governors or Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana or Arkansas, to call out the militia, or employ the forces of the United States to suppress insurrection.

ILLEGAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Edwards's bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

It provides that any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold an office to which he is ineligible under the third section of said amendment, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be imprisoned not more than five years and fined from $1,000 to $10,000.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval Appropriation bill with slight amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to revive the grant of land for the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, Ala. Referred.

Mr. Henderson moved to take up the bill for the relief of Commander John L. Davis, of the navy, and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to designate the place of confinement of persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States.

It provides that criminals convicted by United States Courts of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut, be imprisoned for one year or longer, shall be confined in the Penitentiary in Albany, N. Y., and that the United States shall pay to the Superintendent of said Penitentiary the sum of one dollar per week for the maintenance of each convict during the term of imprisonment.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to extend the boundaries of the States of Nevada, Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Territories of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The same bill, substantially, was recently reported from the House Committee.

LETTERS PATENT.

Mr. Willey reported a bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the act of March 2, 1861, to promote the progress of the useful arts. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

In addition to repealing the above section the bill provides that all letters patent issued in the United States for inventions and discoveries previously patented abroad in foreign countries, shall expire and determine simultaneously with the expiration of the foreign patents, and if more than one patent has been issued abroad, the patent subsequently issued for the same invention or discovery in the United States shall expire upon the expiration of the foreign letters patent which shall first expire and determine.

LINCOLN-AVENUE.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely the joint resolution to change the name of "4½-street" in the City of Washington to "Lincoln-avenue."

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the following, viz.:

The message of the President of the United States, dated last July, recommending certain amendments to the Constitution.

The communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas in reference to lawlessness and violence in that State.

The petition of citizens of North Carolina, praying that provision be made for the payment of claims of loyal citizens.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Corbett, the bill to amend the act granting land in Oregon in aid of the construction of a military wagon road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the bill to confirm the title to Little Rock Island, in the State of Mississippi, was taken up and passed.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. Morton renewed his motion to take up for reference the bill for the relief of Wm. McGarrahan, of California.

Mr. Conness objected as before, on the ground that the bill having been indefinitely postponed last session, could not be revived.

Mr. Henderson maintained that the effect of indefinite postponement was merely to prevent further action upon the bill at that session. He also reviewed the history of the bill, showing that it had never been considered upon its merits by the Senate, and claimed that it was the right of the claimant, as a citizen, to have his claim heard by the Senate.

Mr. Stewart replied in rather an excited manner, and began to discuss the merits of the bill, but was called to order.

Mr. Conness, also apparently excited, made a few remarks, in the course of which he said he was prepared to defend his action in regard to this bill against all persons whatever. Before the Senate could reach a vote upon the question of order, the morning hour expired, bringing up as unfinished business the bill relating to the Central Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman moved to postpone it to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. Morton and Pomeroy supported the motion, and Messrs. Howard, Conness and Stewart opposed it. The latter called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was carried by a vote of 32 to 26.

The Public Debt and Currency bill being now before the Senate, Mr. Davis moved to recommit it and instruct the Committee to report in the stead another bill.

Mr. Davis' amendment, in the nature of a substitute, is to embody the following propositions:

First—That the Government bonds should be discharged by the payment, in coin, of their value respectively at the par at the days they were respectively sold by the Government, and that the interest upon such of them shall be reduced to five per cent. on their value as above.

Second—That all other debts of the United States incurred since legal-tender notes were issued, and not expressly payable in coin, should be paid in currency even after the resumption of specie payments.

Third—That the annual expenditures of the Government should be reduced within the sum of $[illegible] for civil service, $[illegible] for the army and Indians, $[illegible] for the navy, $[illegible] for miscellaneous, and $[illegible] for interest on the public debt, and the surplus applied to the extinguishment of the public debt.

Fourth—That the tariff should be reduced $[illegible], and that a day within three years should be named for the resumption of specie payments.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate upon the bill reported by the Committee on Finance as follows:

Mr. President: I suppose it is expected of me to state in general terms the reasons that influenced the Committee of Finance to report this measure, and also to state why other measures of a financial character referred to the Committee have not received its sanction. And, in the first place, it is but right to recall the embarrassments of the Committee, not only from the intrinsic difficulties of the subject referred to us, but from the great diversity of opinion that exists in all parts of the country as to the proper measures to be adopted. I appeal to no party to sustain this measure, yet we must all recognize the difficulty of harmonizing the great diversities of opinion that exist on financial measures, except by a partial surrender of an individual opinion, and something like a party support of any measure that may be agreed upon. In order to consider this measure properly, we must have a clear perception of what is sought to be accomplished. The object we have in view is to appreciate our currency to the standard of gold as rapidly as the public interest will allow. Our present currency, or "lawful money," consists of notes of the United States, and these are a legal tender in payment of all debts. Based upon them, and of equal value with them, is a subsidiary currency of notes of National Banks, and these are redeemable in United States notes, and are receivable in payment of taxes. We have also a form of demand notes, convertible at the will of the holder into lawful money, called three per cent. certificates. We have also a fractional paper currency, which is convertible into lawful money on demand. These four species of notes compose the paper currency of the country, and the amount of each is stated as follows:

United States notes....................	$356,021,073
National Bank notes....................	299,[illegible]
Three per cent. certificates..............	[illegible]
Fractional currency....................	[illegible]
In all................................	$[illegible]

All this currency is by law at par. By law it is either made the standard of value, or may at pleasure be converted into the standard of value. It is the legal measure of all commodities, and of all debts, except for duties on imported goods and interest of the public debt. But in truth and in fact it is not at par in the standard money of the world. One dollar of it has only the same purchasing power as 74 cents in gold. Gold—which is real money, not the representative of money, but money itself, of intrinsic value, recognized as such by every man in all civilized countries and in all ages of the world—gold is demonetized by the law, cannot be collected in the Courts, and, like cotton or wheat, is treated as a commodity whose value is measured by what we call "lawful money." Now, it seems to me that the first step in our investigation should be to abandon the attempt to reason from a false standard. We must, to begin with, recognize the immutable law of currency, and that is, there is but one par, and that par is gold. Since the earliest records of humanity, gold and silver have been employed as the equivalent for effecting exchanges. From Solon to our day, innumerable attempts have been made to substitute something else as money, but in spite of all, gold and silver have maintained their exclusive dominion in the money of mankind. The gold in the shield of Achilles, the shekels that bought the field at Machpelah, the pieces of silver the price of the blood of our Saviour, will be current coin when the completed history of nations now rising into greatness will be folded away among the records of time. No nation can permanently adopt a standard of value that will not be controlled and regulated by the standard of gold. No degree of isolation, no expedient of legislation can save any nation which maintains any intercourse with foreign nations from the operations of this same law. Like the tides of the ocean or the movements of the planets, it is beyond our jurisdiction. This higher law of the standard of value will sooner or later govern and regulate all prices, even of commodities that do not enter into foreign commerce. It is utterly idle for a commercial people like the United States, with a foreign commerce of eight hundred millions annually, with citizens trading in every part of the world, and receiving annually 400,000 emigrants, to escape from the operation of this primary law of trade. Different nations have tried various expedients to evade it, and have always failed. For centuries gold and silver coins were clipped and alloyed, but it only took more of them to buy a certain commodity. In modern times paper money or credits has been substituted for real money. As long as this money did not exceed the amount of real money in the country, [illegible]

[illegible]

as stated by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] as follows: The means he suggests for returning to specie payments are twofold. The first is to legalize special contracts to be executed in coin. [illegible]

[illegible] by requiring gold payment in two and a half years. If the parties were left to adjust this matter by contract they are not likely to adopt a more severe measure to the debtor than this. If it is unsafe to allow parties to make a contract in coin, how can they be allowed to make contracts in currency to be appreciated in coin in two and a half years? If coin contracts are brought about by coercion and fraud, the Courts will not enforce them, and if gold is required as a consideration for payment of a currency contract, it is usurious and will not be enforced. Practically, any law requiring a resumption of specie payment, is a law adding to the amount of a currency debt the full depreciation of the currency, unless you either scale the debt or allow the parties to adjust the matter between themselves. The former proposition is indefensible, and the latter is the only way by which the creditor and debtor may by mutual agreement adjust a currency contract by equivalent coin. All contracts to pay money are contracts for the delivery of gold, and a contract in currency is only a contract to pay an indefinite amount of gold depending on the uncertain depreciation of the currency at the time of the payment. Why may not the parties fix for themselves the amount of gold to be paid rather than leave it to be fixed by the Bulls and Bears? [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

OUR DIPLOMATIC AND NAVAL SERVICE.

Sharp Correspondence between Gen. Webb and Admiral Davis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 8th of December the Senate called for the correspondence in regard "to recent transactions in the region of the River Plate," and a few days thereafter the House of Representatives called for the correspondence between our Minister, Gen. Webb, and the Brazilian Government, on the subject of the United States steamer Wasp passing up the Paraguay to bring from Asuncion our Minister, Mr. Charles A. Washburn and family; and also Gen. Webb's correspondence with Admiral Davis, upon the necessity of employing the squadron under his command, in vindicating the honor of our country and protecting the lives of the members of our Legation in Paraguay, seized by Lopez.

The latter correspondence will be far more interesting than the former, but it is doubtful whether it will make its appearance until after the adjournment of Congress, as it might very materially affect the appropriations for the naval service during the coming year. In his correspondence with the State Department, Gen. Webb shows that one of our "first-rate" steamers of war, "Admiral's yachts," as he calls them, costs the Government annually more than the entire diplomatic service of the United States; and yet the Secretary of the Navy may put in commission as many of these "pleasure yachts" as he pleases; and when in commission, they neglect to perform the duties for which they are sent abroad. At all events, such is the charge Gen. Webb makes against the South Atlantic squadron, commanded by Admiral Charles H. Davis. In consequence of such neglect of duty by Admiral Davis, Gen. Webb declares that he and the Admiral have produced a great public scandal. Both of them, he says, cannot be right. One must be greatly in fault, and he, therefore, demands of the Government that he or the Admiral should be severely censured or recalled.

The correspondence called for by the Senate is in print. It makes a very large volume, and I have selected from it all that appears in relation to the Wasp affair and Admiral Davis. This will be found exceedingly interesting, and it is rendered especially so by Minister Washburn's declaring to everybody that if the Wasp's arrival had been delayed two weeks, he and his family would never have been heard of again, as they would undoubtedly have been sent into the interior and disposed of. This, Mr. Washburn says he knows was the purpose of Lopez, notwithstanding the reports that have been published since he left Paraguay, of the tyrant's expressions of friendship for the United States. His plans of destroying Mr. Washburn, and all others who would bear witness to his atrocities, were frustrated by the arrival of the Wasp; and when the war is over and the facts are all known, Mr. Washburn says that the whole world will be aghast, that such a monster as Lopez could be a member of the human race.

This part of the correspondence sent to the Senate is very materially emasculated, on the ground that the Secretary of State did not consider himself justified, under the Senate call, to arraign a coordinate branch of the Government, and therefore what Gen. Webb says in his dispatches of the neglect of duty by Admiral Davis, and the disgrace brought upon us by his refusal to employ the large squadron under his command in defence of our national honor, as also his assertion that the annual cost of a "first-rate" steamer exceeds the entire cost of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States, &c., has been suppressed. All this will doubtless appear under the call of the House of Representatives; but that will be sent in at so late a period of the session that legislative action on it will be impossible.

The following history of the affair, as gathered from the conversations of Gen. Webb and Mr. Washburn, will enable you to fill up the omissions in the published correspondence.

When in 1866, Minister Washburn was on his return to his mission at Asuncion, Paraguay, the commander of the Brazilian naval forces, as also the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, refused to permit him to pass their line of blockade. He was detained, either at their headquarters or below it, for more than a year, when Gen. Webb, on his return to Rio in 1866, demanded of the Brazilian Government that they must either withdraw all hindrance to his passing their lines, or at once give him (Gen. Webb) his passports. The hindrance to Mr. Washburn's going to his post of duty was thereupon withdrawn; and in October, 1866, the United States steamer Shamokin, with Minister Washburn on board, passed the allied lines of blockade.

Mr. Washburn had been quietly at his post two years, when, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the Secretary of State addressed a note to the Secretary of the Navy, by order of the President, directing him to have a vessel detached from the South Atlantic Squadron and dispatched to "relieve Mr. Washburn and family from their embarrassing and probably dangerous position." Admiral Davis was accordingly instructed to send a vessel to Asuncion for Mr. Washburn and his family. The United States steamer Wasp was thereupon sent up the river in discharge of that duty. On arrival at the allied headquarters, the Marquis de Caxias peremptorily refused to permit her to pass his lines of blockade; and at the expiration of seven weeks she was compelled to return to Montevideo, at the mouth of the Plate. Lieut.-Commander Kirkland promptly reported the failure of his mission to Admiral Davis, then at Rio; and the Brazilian Press boasted of the fact that the United States had been snubbed. Unfortunately, Mr. Seward, assuming, of course, that the right of passing the blockading lines having been settled by Gen. Webb in 1866 there could be no possible obstruction to our Minister being sent for in 1868, did not deem it necessary to apprise our Minister at Rio of his intention to send a national vessel to Asuncion after Mr. Washburn. Consequently, the first intelligence which Gen. Webb received of the indignity offered by the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces to our flag, was through the offensive publications referred to in the Brazilian Press; but he, of course, could do nothing, and had no right to interfere, until his attention was officially called to the subject by Admiral Davis, under whose orders the Wasp had ascended the river and met with the rebuff alluded to.

An entire week elapsed after the arrival of the mail steamer from the Plate which brought the intelligence of the indignity offered to our flag, noted in the publications alluded to, both in Portuguese and English, when Gen. Webb met Admiral Davis and expressed his astonishment that this important subject had not received his prompt attention. The Admiral as

[illegible]

[illegible]

plied that he knew nothing of the matter. True, he had received quite voluminous dispatches from Commander KINGSLAND, but they had been lying unopened on his table. He would, however, on going on board the *Guerriere*, look into the affair!

On the following morning Gen. WEBB received a private note from Admiral DAVIS, expressing a wish that he, the Minister, would obtain permission for the *Wasp* to pass the blockading lines of the allies! The General responded at once to the flagship, returned the private note and asked the Admiral to write him an official note complaining of the outrage—for such he tried to convince the Admiral it was—and especially to avoid saying anything about permission to relieve our Minister from his critical and dangerous position.

The Admiral was at length roused to the gravity of the case, and agreed to have his official note [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

THE PANAMA HAT CASE.

Edward E. Dayton vs. The Commercial Insurance Company.—In this case the session of the Court yesterday was exhausted in giving testimony on behalf of defendants, among which was that of two firms from whom plaintiff bought goods, and who, after the fire, at the plaintiff's request, furnished him with a statement in excess of the purchases made from them, and which statements were to be used as vouchers in substantiating his claim against the Insurance Company. This, however, was partially explained, by cross-examination, to show that such statements were given him on the representation that he had purchased bills for cash which had not been entered on their books. Testimony was also given to show the alteration of bills to a greater amount, and altering the date of others to a period before [illegible] the plaintiff's.

The Court was adjourned over until to-day, when testimony will be [illegible].

Mr. Cook for plaintiff; Mr. Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 27.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

A CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

John Burns vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—On the 19th of October, 1867, the plaintiff, who was in the employment of the Manhattan Gas Company, was engaged [illegible]

[illegible]

Harvey Barnes vs. Alexander Forbes.—This was an action on a promissory note for $971 made by McDermott & Co., in favor of L. E. P. Smith & Co., and indorsed by the defendant. The plaintiff claimed as indorsee of Smith & Co. The defences were that the defendant had no notice of protest; that plaintiff was not the holder of the note, and that the note was paid when due by McDermott & Co. It appeared that the note was indorsed by Smith & Co. to plaintiff, and by him discounted at the Market National Bank. On the day the note fell due Smith took up the note, as it was claimed by plaintiff, with his (plaintiff's) money, and as was claimed by the defendant with the proper money of Smith & Co. The evidence was conflicting, and the Judge, having charged the jury, they, after a deliberation of half an hour, found a verdict for defendant, and the Judge granted an allowance of five per cent.

L. E. Thomas for plaintiff; Townsend & Galbraith for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 27.

By Judge Ingraham.

Smith et. al. vs. Mellen et. al.; order granted.

Wilson, Receiver, &c., vs. Britton et. al.; motion granted.

Ketaltas vs. Keyser et. al.; motion for stay granted after judgment is entered.

Milnor vs. Hoyt; a receiver may be appointed.

Hall vs. Macrea et. al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 27.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Flock vs. Flock; the Court must be furnished with all the pleadings, proceedings and papers in this action.

Lewis vs. Bendall; motion denied with $5 costs.

In the matter of Mary E. Sullivan; prisoner discharged.

Quinn vs. Brownell; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; order granted.

The New-York City Telegraph Company vs. Henry Bonhanan; order granted.

Walker vs. McCullough; motion for reference granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Many cases of minor importance were disposed of.

SENTENCE OF A NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTER.

Eliza Walker, alias Eliza Gilbert, a notorious shoplifter, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty. In sentencing her the Judge said he thought it about time that an example should be made in regard to the nefarious practice of shoplifting. This being the second time the prisoner had been indicted for larceny, the Court sentenced her to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Peter Murray, a bad looking boy of about 15 years of age, was arraigned and tried for burglary.

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were mainly at 135½@136⅛ ₱ cent. There was less excitement in the Gold Room as to price, but a pretty large business is understood to have been done late on yesterday and early to-day, for account of a different party from the heavy buyers on Saturday and Monday. The latter are said to have sold out most of their purchases. This change of interest in the market has not affected the ease in the supply of the Cash Gold, nor in the rates of interest, 5 to 6 ₱ cent., paid to carry over balances. The operations of the Treasury Office this week are not felt in the Gold Room—the receipts for Customs and the disbursements for Gold Interest about balancing each other. The Cunard steamer to-day carried out only $55,000 in Specie, and the whole Export movement of the week is not likely to exceed about a million of dollars. There will be no French outward steamer on Saturday, owing to the accident which caused the *Pereire* to put back to Havre. But for this she would have been due here to-day, and would have returned on Saturday next.

The Foreign Exchanges are dull in demand, though nominally firm in the rates demanded by the standard banking firms—109¾@⅞ for 60 days on London, and 110¼@110½ for Short Sight Bills. The latter are held higher than the rate at which Money can be transferred to London to-day, by Cable, and on advice paid over here to-morrow, at 110½ ₱ cent. Exchange.

In the Money market the change to-day was in the direction of 7 ₱ cent. interest on call loan in place of 6@7 ₱ cent. as quoted yesterday. Owing to a somewhat increased inquiry on Railway Stocks and Gold, this adverse turn in the supply of money, though by no means generally felt in the Street, was partially felt about 1 o'clock on the Stock Exchange, and tended, perhaps, to check the upward feeling in the Public Funds noticed last night. But the prevailing spirit of all departments of the Exchange continues strongly *Bullish*, and each slight reaction against the market is quickly succeeded by fresh stimulants in the shape of orders to buy, not only specialities among the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares, but through the list generally. The weakest department to-day was the Southern State Bonds, which feel a reaction from the active demand of last week.

Although the Stock Market was partially disturbed by the reported demand for money, the business of the day was active in the Railways and in some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, and the relative prices with yesterday, near the close of the day, reflected continued confidence in the upward movement. Among the New-York Stocks, Hudson River and Harlem made a further advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. and among the [illegible] ₱ cent. up. The Public Funds left off steady on the basis of 108½ for the new 5-20s of 1867, and 112¼ for the old of 1862.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room was a fraction firmer at the close of the day, although 7 ₱ cent. was paid for Money upon the security of Gold Certificates of Deposit:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia Bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina Bonds, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,157,578; total payments, $690,101; balance, $87,105,657. The receipts include for Customs, $393,000; for Gold Notes, $103,050.

A sensational item, in the shape of news from Canada, was published in the papers of yesterday afternoon, and also in the morning Press, to the effect that the Bank of Montreal had lost half a million of dollars by the rise and temporary "corner" in Erie Stock, in December, from 38 to 60 ₱ cent. The interpretation would be that the Bank was a lender to Brokers who were caught by the *rise* in the Stock, not as a lender to Brokers who were victimized either by the previous or subsequent *fall*. To the initiated in the Stock speculations of Wall-street, the paragraph is simply absurd. To the public at large we have only to say, on the very best authority, that there is not a word of truth, or even semblance of plausibility in the story of such a loss by the Brokers, who borrow Money from the Bank on collateral, with ample margin, whether classed with the *Bull* or *Bear* interest in the market. Fortunately the large capital and reserve of the Bank, over seven millions of dollars in Gold, will more than qualify any distrust which might possibly be created by this or similar rumors.

Mr. A. B. Baylis, Jr., has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board. This young gentleman is the son and a member of the firm of Mr. A. B. Baylis, one of the much-esteemed Ex-Presidents of the Stock Exchange Board.

The following notice from the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, is published as a warning against fraud, by Messrs. Brown Brothers:

"A draft numbered 687, for $600 in American gold, purporting to have been drawn by Morgan & Sons, of New-York, on Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., dated Nov. 24, 1868, and which had been cashed in Havana, was to-day presented to that banking-house for payment. It was drawn to the order of [illegible], by whom it purported to be indorsed. There is no such house, to our knowledge, as Morgan & Sons in this City. There are the very respectable firms of E. D. Morgan's Sons, and of M. Morgan's Sons. Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co. regard the whole thing as a fraud. A similar draft, No. 688, for $900, bearing the same names, was presented to them before by a gentleman who had it from [illegible] in Vera Cruz, and who saw in the latter's possession a draft for $1,000 besides the two named. The indorser and supposed maker of these drafts is said to be traveling now in South America. He exhibits letters of introduction purporting to be from highly respectable parties here, and announced himself in one place as the traveling agent of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., of Brooklyn, who know nothing of him. He seems to be all prepared for a successful career, and we hope our South American and European friends will give him a [illegible] unpleasant notoriety at the earliest date possible."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $28,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	[illegible]
From freight	[illegible]
From express	[illegible]
From mails	[illegible]
From miscellaneous	[illegible]
From Government troops	[illegible]
From Government freight	[illegible]
From contractors' men	[illegible]
From contractors' material	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at this office in United States gold coin, free of Government tax.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

COAL—At the auction sale held to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and drooping to-day. Sales have been reported of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice [illegible] inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 05@$7 45; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extras [illegible]

Southern Flour has been [illegible] $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and [illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues very dull [illegible]. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 25@$7 50 for very inferior to choice ₱ bbl. [illegible] Corn Meal is in more request [illegible] $4 60 for Jersey and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. [illegible] Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has favored buyers slightly, on a less active inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 85, and No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 65, in store and afloat [illegible] ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request and weak in price. [illegible]

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in request at unaltered prices [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale [illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held above the views of buyers and has been quiet to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[illegible]

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

[illegible] the following members: [illegible] Hill, Hampson, Welch, Quilkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Petitt, Haughton, Cregier, [illegible]

The minutes of meeting held January eighteen were read and approved.

[illegible]

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is respectfully requested to inform this Board [illegible]

[illegible]

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with [illegible]

Which was laid over.

[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

[illegible]

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the [illegible] to attend their complimentary soiree at Irving Hall, on Wednesday [illegible]

Which was adopted.

MOTION.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement [illegible]

[illegible]

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman [illegible] moved that when the Board adjourn, the adjournment be until Monday next, the first proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, February one, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12, $14, $17, $20 to $30 and upward.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

ALSO,

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

A discount to the trade.

[illegible] 38 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. [illegible] JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, [illegible] N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, [illegible] near Broadway. Branch No. 806 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

DRY GOODS.

ALL PERSONS WANTING A GOOD MUSLIN FOR 10c. A YARD, AN EXTRA MUSLIN FOR 12½c. A YARD, and all other kinds of dry goods at nearly half-price, can find them at either of our stores. FOSTER BROTHERS, 6th-av., near 16th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 375 Bleecker-st.

MACHINERY.

TO TOBACCONISTS.—MACHINERY FOR sale, cutting press, and everything complete for manufacturing tobacco. Particulars of [illegible] No. 22 Pine-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Lecomte, M. Bagnet, M. Gandon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. HOME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Matthews, Ringgold, Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. [illegible] and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. L'OEIL CREVE. Characters by Mlle. [illegible], Mlle. Duchamp, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Gérard, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Elssler Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE [illegible] AND THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGERS, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. [illegible] GRAND CONCERT. Artists—Bergmann, Von Berkel, Mme. Gazzaniga, Herr Ole Bull, Von Inten and others.

LYRIC HALL. [illegible] LECTURE BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. Subject: "Charles Dickens."

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK. 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts. FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL ON ICE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported in London that Greece will give in her adhesion to the decision of the Peace Conference with certain reservations. It is feared these reservations will tend to protract the troubles with Turkey.

The Spanish Government has laid claim to all the libraries, archives and works of art held by the churches. It was while in the execution of an order to this effect that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. His death has led to the arrest of the Dean and Chapter of the chapel in which the murder was committed. The people of Madrid are greatly incensed against the Papal Nuncio, and the Government declines to further recognize him in his diplomatic capacity.

At a public banquet in Paris last evening, Gen. Dix, the American Minister, declared that the cause of Greece was the cause of liberty, and that the American people sympathized with the Greeks.

The American ship Alaska, Capt. Small, was burned at her dock in Havre yesterday. She had just arrived from New-Orleans with a cargo of cotton, and it was thought nothing would be saved.

No details of the accident to the steamship Pereire have been received as yet, the agents at Havre manifesting a reluctance to give the particulars. It is simply known that the steamer encountered heavy weather, that an accident occurred and six persons were killed, three of them being second-cabin passengers.

The death of Mr. Ernest Jones, a prominent Radical politician, is announced in London as having occurred on Tuesday.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Howe created considerable amusement in the Senate yesterday by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine candidates for appointment in the Internal Revenue service, to see whether they possess in a proper degree the bumps of conscientiousness, casuality, &c. A bill introduced by Mr. Henderson to enable the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians to become citizens was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate took up the bill reported by him from the Finance Committee relative to the public debt and currency. Mr. Sherman then addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill. His remarks will be found in full in our regular Congressional report. He was followed by Mr. Cameron, who replied in a humorous manner to the speech of Senator Morton, the recommendations of the President, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Pacific Railroad Central Branch bill was then taken up, but without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill providing for the resumption of specie payments, and was addressed by Mr. Schenck. On motion of Mr. Schenck the House agreed to hold evening sessions for general debate. Debate on the bill amendatory to the Pension laws consumed the morning hour, after which the suffrage amendment to the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Eldridge spoke in opposition to it. The House, at the conclusion of Mr. Eldridge's remarks, went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Legislative Appropriation bill. Without disposing of it the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

At the evening session, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the financial question. Mr. Cornell spoke on national politics and in favor of Mr. Boutwell's suffrage amendment. Mr. Niblack addressed the Committee on the subject of the revenue, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

By the arrival, at this port, of the steamship Moro Castle we are in receipt of interesting details of Cuban affairs. Our correspondent, whose letter is published in another column, gives full particulars of the downfall of Bayamo, the stronghold of the revolutionists. An official account, published in the Diario, states that before the Spanish troops took possession of the city it was set on fire by the insurgents, and that before the fire was extinguished nearly everything was consumed. The insurgents, after burning it to the ground before evacuating it. The small town of Dald, contiguous to it, was also destroyed, and so was everything that might prove useful to the Spaniards.

It is reported that President Johnson has decided to pardon Dr. Mudd, and that he will soon issue the necessary papers. The Maryland Conservative members of Congress, in their petition for the pardon and release of the prisoner, urged that, as the Supreme Court decided in the Milligan case that trials by military commission are unconstitutional, he, having been tried by such a commission, should not be held in the continuance of his sentence.

Advices from South America indicate that the Paraguayan army was not so badly defeated in the recent battles as was reported. Lopez, with the remaining force, still occupies the stronghold of Angostura and presents a defiant front to the Allies. The loss by the burning of the Carioca at Rio Janeiro was greatly overestimated.

Several persons have been arrested in Rochester, N. Y., charged with an attempt to defraud a life insurance company. One of them, named Abram, had his life insured for $4,000 in July last, and shortly afterward assigned the policy to a man named Garlock, a lawyer. On Thanksgiving Day Abram was reported to have been drowned, while boating. Two men made affidavits that they saw him fall from a boat and drown. Suspicion being aroused, all the parties have been arrested, including Abram, who confessed that he was not drowned, notwithstanding the testimony of his friends.

The Republican caucus held at Wheeling, W. Va., unanimously nominated Gov. Boreman for United States Senator.

It has just been decided in the Court of Common Pleas in Toledo, Ohio, that the internal revenue tax levied by the Government on a piece of machinery is not legally a subject of specific charge by the manufacturer against the party for whom the machinery is made, unless special agreement is made.

The full force of Colt's Armory at Hartford is now engaged on the contract to furnish the Russian Government with thirty thousand Berdan rifles, and upon the one hundred Gatling guns ordered. The armory is to be enlarged.

Cassius W. Andrews, the young man who went about Buffalo on Saturday afternoon last, dealing out forged checks with a lavish hand, being brought before the Police Court on Tuesday, pleaded guilty to three charges of forgery, and was fully committed for trial.

A Louisville dispatch says there is no truth in the report that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and that the gauge will be changed.

The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has appointed Tuesday next, Feb. 2, for the consecration of Rev. Dr. William Croswell Doane as Bishop of the Diocese of Albany. Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York, will be the Consecrator, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-Jersey is named as Preacher. The Bishop elect will be presented by the Bishop of Rhode Island and the Bishop of Maine.

The Connecticut State Democratic Convention assembled at Hartford, yesterday. All parts of the State were represented. Hon. J. C. Loomis was elected President. After a little debate the Convention renominated unanimously the entire ticket of last year, with Gov. English at its head. A resolution in honor of the late Gov. Thomas H. Seymour was passed, the members rising and standing in silence.

Judge H. S. Wallbridge, of Ithaca, N. Y., who was supposed to have been waiting at the Erie tunnel to get on the 5:10 train from Newark for New-York, was yesterday struck by an engine attached to a train from New-York on the Erie Railroad, and thrown against a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad. He was injured so much that he died soon after. He was a brother of Gen. Hiram Wallbridge, of this City.

The strike of the book and job printers still continues. Meetings were held at their headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway, yesterday, during the morning, afternoon and evening, when reports were received of firms who either adhered to their terms or refused them. A meeting of sundry employers was also held yesterday, when a determination was shown not to accede to the demands of their workmen. The strike of the sailors for higher wages is but partial, and lacks organization. But little was effected by them yesterday.

The names of 153 persons charged with keeping kerosene of a quality below the fire test were presented to the Fire Commissioners yesterday by the Committee on Storage of Combustibles, with a recommendation that they be prosecuted.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn was ordained as Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, yesterday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The inquest in the Rogers case was resumed by Coroner Flynn yesterday, at the City Hall. The evidence of Michael Logan and Wm. [illegible] was taken, tending to prove an alibi in the case of James Logan, of Twenty-ninth-street, on the morning of the murder.

Wm. J. Kohn, L. N. Laidlaw and a Custom-house clerk, whose name has not transpired, have been arrested by the United States (Eastern District) authorities in Brooklyn, charged with having defrauded the Government out of large sums of money as "drawback" on exported goods on which the internal revenue tax had previously been paid. Kohn is held in the sum of $40,000 for examination, and the others in smaller amounts.

Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins lectured at Steinway Hall last evening on "Comparative Zoölogy."

Cotton was more active yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, and ruled in favor of buyers in most instances. Provisions were generally held above the views of purchasers, and were less freely dealt in. Groceries were in fair demand and buoyant. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal lower prices prevailed for most kinds. The Dry Goods auction business opens for the season with attractive offerings, which are meeting with a ready market at rising prices. An important auction sale of selected Wool is announced for this day—the first of the season. Freights were quiet yesterday, but quoted stronger.

Appointments to Office.

The Senate has saved itself some trouble and the country some credit, by deciding not to act upon any further nominations to office by President Johnson, except where vacancies exist which the public interest requires to be filled. There is no reason, on the face of the case, why a President, within six weeks of the end of his term, should remove one set of office-holders and appoint another; and his attempt to do so is presumptive evidence of some other motive than a regard for the public welfare.

The special character of the nominations made by Mr. Johnson does not relieve the case from this suspicion. What public interest demands the appointment of Collector Smythe to the Russian Mission, or of J. J. Stewart to the Turkish Mission, where we have already one of the ablest and most experienced of our representatives abroad; or of Alexander Cummings to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of an honest man already in the office; or of a Mr. Neal to be Commissioner of Education, in place of Prof. H. A. Barnard, who is probably the best qualified man in the country for precisely that place, it is not easy to imagine. It is easy to guess why the men thus nominated should want the offices, and why some of their friends have special reasons for hoping they may get them. But there is no public interest that will suffer in the least from their failure.

Common courtesy, one would think, should lead Mr. Johnson to avoid embarrassing Gen. Grant by making appointments which he must so soon either accept or vacate. An incoming President, elected by the Republicans, and holding public views directly the opposite of Mr. Johnson's, would naturally prefer to select his own agents in carrying them out; and the attempt to prevent his doing so, by forestalling his action and filling all the public offices just as he is coming in, savors rather too much of sharp practice to be quite worthy of a President of the United States.

The Republicans in the Senate have very effectually checkmated this little game. They have decided not to act upon any nominations, except in cases of necessity, until Gen. Grant enters upon his term of office. This will give him,—what justly belongs to him,—the right of appointing to office such subordinates as he himself may select.

Now if the Senate will concur with the House in the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill, and thus free his hands entirely,—subject only to the Senate's constitutional right of confirmation or rejection,—it will give the new Administration a fair chance at the start; and it certainly has a right to claim that, at the hands of its political friends. The proposed amendments to the law will relieve it of some of its most objectionable features; but we see no good reason why it should not be repealed altogether, especially as the general subject seems likely to be handed over to a special joint committee of both Houses, for consideration during the recess. What public peril would be involved in giving Gen. Grant, meantime, the same liberty in making removals and appointments which every President before him has enjoyed, at the outset of his Administration?

Internal Improvements—The Air-line Railroad.

The bill authorizing the construction of an Air-line railroad from New-York to Washington, now before the Senate, reopens a question which in its original shape long ago passed out of the partisan arena. The constitutional battle on the subject of national appropriations for internal improvements was practically finished in the days of Henry Clay. The right of the Government to grant money for public works in the various States was then contested and in the end upheld. The Cumberland Road was the occasion of a controversy in which the respective pretensions of Federal and local power were argued with strict reference to the expressed or implied meaning of the Constitution. There were differences of opinion even among those who were favorable to the policy, considered in its bearing upon public interests, both Madison and Monroe affirming the necessity of amending the Constitution as a preliminary to the contemplated legislation. Mr. Clay's view triumphed. Congress declared itself possessed of power under the Constitution as it is, to make appropriations for the construction of national works extending into various States; and the principle thus laid down has from then until now been acted upon with comparatively little opposition from any quarter. The Democratic Party, as such, no longer opposes it. Now and then "strict constructionists" disinter the logic of the dead, only to be laughed at by their Western friends. For the necessities of the West have made it a unit on the subject; and appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers, for the construction of roads or canals, go through without suggesting other considerations than those which relate to the expediency or national character of the particular work, and the ability of the Treasury to sustain the drain. In the abstract, the policy of internal improvements is all but universally accepted as within the power vested in the General Government by the organic law.

If Congress, then, may order the construction of some public works in the States, may it not authorize the construction of other works—national in their character—at the expense and under the direction of chartered companies? This is the main point at issue between the supporters and opponents of the Air-line project. There is a certain degree of opposition arising out of the fact that the measure makes no provision for railroads running westward; the real contest being as to the right of the Government to create a railroad corporation to operate in States without obtaining the sanction of local law. But does not the established internal improvement policy cover the whole case? Is any greater power needed to facilitate the construction of a railroad from the Potomac to the Hudson than was exercised in the construction of the Cumberland Road. Both are covered by the constitutional authority to construct military and post roads and other works of a cognate character. The intervention of a corporation does not destroy the essential points of resemblance. Had the Congress which first favored the Cumberland Road found private individuals willing to undertake it on fair and well-defined terms, can there be a doubt that the requisite authority would have been conferred? And since Congress might, without question, provide the means for building, and actually build, a military highway or post road, to be operated by steam, from the national capital northward, southward or westward, may it not as properly create a corporation with power to construct and maintain precisely such a road?

There would be unfairness if the charter which it is proposed to grant were made the means of exempting the Corporation from necessary local taxation. Strictly speaking, perhaps, Mr. Conkling is correct when he suggests that a railroad which for the purposes of constitutional argument must be regarded as an "instrumentality of the Government," should be exempt from State taxation. But it is not wise in a matter of this nature to push the national claim beyond the line which defines the scope of national authority. The only danger to be guarded against is that of invidious and oppressive taxation imposed by the States who may deem their sovereignty infringed, and this is effectually provided for by the amendment of Mr. Williams, limiting the taxes upon the road, in manner and amount, to those imposed on other roads. The Company will enjoy no special advantage in this respect, nor will the States suffer any injury of which they can reasonably complain.

The outcry against the measure proceeds, in fact, from the monopolies whose unjust privileges an air-line railroad will curtail rather than from the people of the States concerned. It is not New-Jersey that objects, but the Camden and Amboy corporation. It is not the people of Maryland who resist improved facilities for journeying to Washington on one hand or New-York on the other, but the managers of the line which has thus far fallen so shamefully behind the requirements of the traveling public. These sources of hostility ought not to be confounded with an honest opposition, founded upon a desire to restrain the power of the Government and protect the interests of the community. Of this opposition, in the present instance we see little. Nearly all that has shown itself may be traced either to the existing corporations, whose grasping propensities render interference necessary, or to those who, under the guise of protecting State rights, plead for exemption from taxes and for influences fostered by monopoly.

The desirableness of enlarging the facilities of travel hence to Washington, none familiar with the present route, its inconveniences, delays and costliness, will venture to deny. New-Jersey and Maryland, left to themselves, have interposed obstacles which only extreme forbearance would have tolerated until now. It is necessary to remove these obstacles and break down the barriers reared by powerful monopolies, and the only apparent means of accomplishing this result seems to be those provided by the Senate bill. A new road will alone satisfy the public wants, and the authority to construct and run it must be derived from the General Government.

The condition to be insisted upon is, that the granting a charter to build an air-line road shall not be made a pretext for a raid upon the Treasury. To this danger we cannot be insensible. Experience has taught us how surely enterprises of all kinds into which Government authority enters tend in the direction of subsidies. Of these the country has had more than enough. It has donated land and granted money and issued bonds in behalf of railroads until all but the corrupt and speculative "rings" cry out against the system. The Treasury is not in a condition to endure the process. It has neither money to give nor credit to loan. The drain upon it already is fully equal to its strength. If, therefore, the air-line road were intended to be a subsidized road, the rejection of the bill promoting it would be a duty. Its just claims are wholly contingent upon the understanding that neither now nor hereafter shall a company organized under it be entitled to seek from the Federal Government financial help in any form.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks.

A week or ten days ago we printed a dispatch from a well-known correspondent of the Times, more familiar, perhaps, with the details of the military events of the rebellion than any other person in the country connected with the Press, stating that while Gen. Grant was besieging Vicksburg orders were issued from the War Department, directing Gen. Banks, then at Port Hudson, to join him and take command of their united forces.

The publication excited general attention, and elicited a variety of comments. The *Tribune*, with its customary tumid dogmatism, gave the statement a flat contradiction, and pretended to have Secretary Stanton's authority for so doing;—but finding that this would scarcely answer, in face of the official record, it now takes the opposite course,—admits the *truth* of the statement, but says it is an "old and perfectly well-known story." Why, then, did the *Tribune* take such pains to pronounce it a baseless "fabrication," and pretend that Mr. Stanton had authorized them to say so?

As for the wiseacres who detect in the publication of what is now conceded to be the fact, evidence of hostility to Gen. Grant or of a desire to exclude Mr. Stanton from his Cabinet, their stolidity is too profound to be disturbed. If Cabinets were made up in the style they imagine, and if Gen. Grant were in the habit of basing his public action on the paltry personal resentments which they deem so powerful, their speculations might seem a trifle less absurd. So far as we are concerned, the fact that the Times has repeatedly and emphatically urged that Mr. Stanton would be the man preeminently fitted for useful service to the country in Gen. Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and has expressed very strongly the hope that he would be appointed to that post, affords sufficient refutation to the charge that the publication was prompted by any such motive.

Meantime we publish elsewhere some statements on the matter that may deserve attention. The existence of the correspondence in question between Gen. Banks and the War Department is asserted in the most positive manner. It is no longer pretended to be doubted in any quarter, that Gen. Banks was repeatedly and peremptorily ordered to join Gen. Grant with his command at Vicksburg,—or that upon compliance with this order he would necessarily have superseded him in command of the whole,—or that he refused to obey these orders.

Perhaps some of the parties concerned may feel inclined to elucidate a curious historical point, as well as vindicate their own action in the matter, by publishing the correspondence. We are quite sure that it has been seen and read by several persons,—some of whom are officers of the army and some are not.

The Paraguayan Position.

The last news from the La Plata contradicts, as usual, the news just preceding. The other day, we heard that the Dictator's army was "destroyed," and that Lopez, with barely 200 followers, was flying from the advancing allies. Now, however, we are assured that the Paraguayan army was *not* "totally destroyed," and that it has fight left in it yet.

The truth is, that we have so often been deceived regarding both Paraguayan and Brazilian reverses that it is difficult to put much faith in either. That Villeta itself has fallen into the hands of De Caxias is now probable; but, since on the day following the great battle, our Ambassador, Gen. McMahon, landed, and rode to the headquarters of Lopez, it is very clear that the whole story about the latter's being a "fugitive," and being accompanied by only "200 followers," is false.

Is not the present a good opportunity for our Government to tender its services to make peace between these belligerents? Twice before those friendly offers have been made, but rejected; can we not now, with better show of success, make a third proffer? Some gentlemen are inclined to believe that the true *rôle* of the United States is that of "protection." We do not know what promise, Divine or human, may be in reserve for the "protectors" of the human race, but we have Holy Writ to assure us that "blessed are the peacemakers."

To be peacemaker between Paraguay and Brazil is a function quite worthy of our country. The embittered contest over punctilios is such that a third party ought to intervene if possible. Our restored diplomatic relations with both Powers make it possible to prepare the way, and certain it is that not only the interests of the combatants, but our own commercial interests, hitherto so much crippled by the war, would be enhanced by successful arbitration for peace.

Gen. Webb in Brazil—His Controversy with Admiral Davis.

We publish in another part of this morning's Times a very interesting official correspondence between Gen. J. Watson Webb, our Minister in Brazil, and Admiral Davis in command of our squadron on that coast. It seems that, in its official publication under direction of the State Department, this correspondence has been very materially emasculated,—the Secretary not deeming himself authorized, under the call of the Senate, to publish so severe an arraignment of the action of the Navy Department as is contained in the letters of Gen. Webb. A correspondent, however, whose letter in elucidation of the whole affair will be found elsewhere, sends us the correspondence in its original form, which we publish in connection with the letter in question.

It will be seen that Gen. Webb deals with the whole question, and with all the parties involved, with characteristic frankness, independence and impetuosity. Where he has instructions, he follows the line of conduct which they mark out, with vigor and fidelity,—especially if they seem to him adequate to the emergency;—where he has none, he cuts all the same,—never hesitating to "take the responsibility" upon himself.

The whole difficulty, as the public pretty well understands, grew out of the refusal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and of the Brazilian forces, to permit an American war vessel first to pass the blockade and convey our Minister, Mr. Washburn, to his destination, the capital of Paraguay, and next to bring him away, after his position had become dangerous. Gen. Webb demanded a reversal of this decision, the censure by the Government of the Secretary who had made it, and such general redress as the insult to our flag seemed to require.

Failing to secure either of these demands, the General made the peremptory demand, either for permission for the *Wasp* to go through the blockading lines, or for his passports. Admiral Davis, who seems to have taken a different view both of the Minister's duty and of his own, remonstrated very strongly against the demands made by Gen. Webb, which, instead of inducing him to waive them, or modify them in any respect, only had the effect of drawing the Minister's attention to the Admiral's dereliction of duty, and to bring down upon himself the very sharp and protracted correspondence which we give elsewhere.

It is claimed, on Gen. Webb's behalf, that his prompt and vigorous interposition actually saved the lives of Mr. Washburn and his family,—while in doing this he had to contend, not only with the Brazilian Government and the chiefs of the Allied forces, but with the inactivity and incompetency of Admiral Davis of our own squadron. It will not be denied or doubted that he acted with a degree of promptness and vigor, and with a paramount regard for the honor of his country and the safety of his countrymen, quite characteristic of his whole career, both at home and abroad.

The correspondence will be found highly interesting and instructive.

The Sailors and the "Land-Sharks."

Large numbers of workingmen, representing several different trades and occupations, are at present engaged in strikes for higher wages. The majority of these have conducted themselves in a peaceful manner, as, we are glad to say, workingmen usually do in such movements for a legitimate purpose. But the sailors of this port, who are also on a strike for an advance of one hundred per cent. in their pay, have shown a very belligerent disposition, and have engaged in demonstrations of a riotous character. Several ships were visited by a mob of them on Tuesday, and attacks were made on sailors who had shipped at the usual rates which have been paid for some months past; and the officers of other vessels were compelled to call on the Police for protection.

This strike is really not that of the sailors. They are not loud in expressions of dissatisfaction with the rate of pay, but the boarding-house keepers are. These land-sharks, who prey upon the sailor when he is on shore, have constituted themselves the leaders and spokesmen in the "sailors' strike," and they are responsible for the riotous proceedings which have taken place. It is these men who have endeavored to intimidate those more sensible sailors who ship at the best rates they can, and who declare that the shipping in our harbor shall rot if their demands are not acceded to by the merchants. Their arguments justifying the strike are very curious. They say that seamen from Liverpool arrive here without money, and with few clothes, board and lodging cannot be afforded for less than seven dollars per week, and they are compelled to trust the sailors until they find ships, and that his board bill often amounts to more than his wages. Seamen from Liverpool arrive here nearly naked, because American seamen have not the benefit of the English Shipping act and are robbed there by boarding-house keepers and shipping-masters precisely as they are here. They are just as nearly naked when shipped from here to Liverpool. While the "land-sharks" are charging seven dollars per week board for the dirty lodgings and unhealthy food of their houses, excellent private boarding-houses in the region of East Broadway and the Bowery furnish food and lodging for five and six dollars per week. Is there any necessity that sailors should remain on shore for such a length of time that their boarding shall absorb the whole of their wages? There is a necessity, but the landlords make it. It is that they may rob the sailor of his wages; and the object of the strike is that the amount to be thus stolen from the sailor may be increased. Sailors in this port are not allowed to ship as long as they have money due them; and the robberies and abuses of the landlords will continue as long as Congress allows the present nefarious system of the shipping of American seamen to exist.

For these reasons we can have no sympathy with the sailors in the strike for the benefit of the "land-sharks." They will gain little sympathy from any one by continued riotous proceedings, and we advise the "land-sharks" to allow their misguided followers to return to their work. And we suggest to shipping merchants that this strike, incited as it is in the interest of a class hostile at once to sailors and shippers, is another argument which ought to induce them to more actively support the movement now making by the various Seamen's Friend Associations, to secure the passage of a Shipping act like that of England, which will protect the sailor and themselves by abolishing the "land-sharks" who abuse the sailor and control the shipping.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Legislature has called on the Police Commissioners to report whether they think the pay of the Police should be increased—whether there is any difficulty in procuring good men at present wages—and how much the proposed increase of salary would add to our Police expenses. The Legislature has commenced to deal with this question in a very sensible way, and shown a desire to base its action on intelligent grounds.

Senator Howe amused the Senate yesterday by presenting a memorial praying for the appointment of a phrenologist to examine candidates for office. It would certainly be a better method of finding honest officeholders than that which now prevails.

The country pays very little attention now to the financial schemes and speeches that are daily before Congress. There seems no prospect of the adoption of any measure worthy of discussion, and the Press has already explained and argued all phases of the question.

Justice Cartter, of the District of Columbia, enters his "protest" against the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States, though out of respect for that tribunal he consents to obey its orders. We are glad of this, for it would be awkward just now to have the Supreme Court utterly extinguished, though we suppose Congress could easily make a new one.

Sixty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday at the regular monthly auction sale at prices scarcely varying from those last reported. The most noticeable change was a decline of twenty-five per cent. in stove coal—the grade most commonly used for domestic purposes—and it is to be hoped that dealers will recognize the cheaper rates and give consumers the benefit.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion that "a remission of the penalty by pardon necessarily carries with it the restoration of the officer to his preëxisting capacity and rights, under the law of the service, to occupy a place on the list of his grade appropriate to the date of his commission—the officer losing, of course, such opportunities for promotion as may in the mean time have occurred." It would probably strike the country as a little unjust if, under this construction of the President's amnesty proclamation, all the officers who left the army to join in the rebellion should be restored to the rank they held when they quit. Gen. Lee probably would not meet with a very warm welcome. Nor would the fact that they have lost "opportunities for promotion" during the war be a very adequate consolation.

In the death of Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, we lose one of the Southern politicians who figured prominently in the secession movement, in its early days. His conduct in the Fort Sumter times will be remembered by everybody. Gov. Pickens is the man who claimed to be "born without fear."

The present Winter seems to be a mild one everywhere—in Europe as well as on this continent. The French papers tell us how people in Summer dress, sit sipping their coffee and absinthe on the seats of the boulevards, with violets in their button-holes. It is pretty much the same in England and Ireland. One of the Irish journals tells how an editor in the north of the island was presented with what Dr. Johnson calls "the eldest daughter of the Spring"—a primrose—one that had come before the swallow dared, and was transferred from the sunny side of a hedge to a paragraph.

The census of our immigrants for last year shows a remarkable change in the order of their coming. The number of the German arrivals—about 102,000—was nearly as great as that from all other countries, while the Irish, who came always in such a preponderating way, were only a little over 47,000—an amount not exceeding that of the English and Scotch by more than 10,000. It is not at all unlikely that, in a few years, the English immigration will be greater than the Irish. Of the whole number of immigrants New-York, City and State, kept 67,711; Illinois got 34,625; Wisconsin, 16,537; Ohio, over 11,000, and Utah over 3,000; while 2,723 went to Canada. Comparatively few went to the Southern States.

The *Express* thinks the Board of Health need not trouble itself about analyzing the *air* of the theatres, churches, schools and public halls, as everybody already knows the foulness of the air in these places, and no new facts will be developed. But this is a mistake. Most of the people who frequent these places have no idea of the destruction to health caused by the corrupt atmosphere which they breathe. We have no doubt it will do good to make the public aware of the facts.

The principal reason that market produce is so much dearer in this City than in any other is the system of blackmailing which is practiced to an extraordinary extent by the market officials. Not only are excessive rates demanded by the lessees of stands, but a clear extortion of five or six hundred dollars is often demanded, by way of *douceur*, before a permit is granted to a tradesman to carry on the business of his choice, after the lease of his stand has been secured. The Market Inspectors are alleged to be quite despotic in their authority, and their corrupt practices are a grievous burden upon the dealers and the community at large. The markets as well as their mismanagement are a great disgrace, and the Legislature ought to improve both. The best way to do this would be to abolish the markets altogether as *City* institutions, and the business would then fall into private hands, and be distributed about the City wherever it is most needed.

Greece, it is said, will accept the recommendations of the Paris Conference, but with such reservations as can only tend to prolong the difficulty. Well, as nobody ever expected the Conference to put an end to the difficulty, it may be congratulated on not having made matters worse, at all events. Greece retains discretion enough to avoid the imminent war with Turkey, and yet refuses to yield one iota more than she finds herself compelled to do. Now that the actual insurrection in Crete is all but terminated, it is probable that things will go on in the old way until Russia is prepared for a coup, or the attention of France is distracted by trouble elsewhere in Europe. Then, and not till then, may the real crisis be looked for.

The *American Agriculturist* snarls at the Times for suggesting any improvement in the management of the Agricultural Department at Washington. It states, with a great deal of arrogance, that any improvements in that department are directed by the "Agricultural Press," and all the "Timeses" in the country will not hasten or retard any proposed movement, as *farmers* have the business in hand, and politicians have very little to say about the matter. We doubt whether that is so. But if it be the case, it is the bounden duty of every man and woman to sign a petition praying Congress to abolish the Agricultural Department at once. We did hope that something worthy of record and advantageous to the country would be accomplished in that Department. But if the parties alluded to have got the power, the miserable inefficiency of the past will bear a small comparison to the distressed management that we may look for.

A comparison of France with Austria shows a remarkable change of the times. While Napoleon III. exerts himself to [illegible] his *Lanterne*, *Diable à Quatre* and the rest, in order to repress popular liberty, the Emperor of Austria is fighting the Pope and the Clergy in behalf of the emancipation liberty. His Holiness has been fulminating a Bull against the new marriage law, and the Emperor's Government has put down a Catholic journal—the *Friend of the People*—for printing it. When Garibaldi denounces Austria, and advises the Hungarians to draw off and set up for themselves, he means less than just to those Hapsburgs who have certainly forgotten something, and also learned something.

The purchasers of hair-dyes and invigorators have of late years been frequently warned against the dangers of their favorite washes, which, containing, as they do, lead, cantharides, belladonna, and other stimulating or photographic poisons, are apt to produce paralysis and other fearful diseases, as well as the temporary renewed vigor and change of color for which they are advertised. But these perilous washes in England are henceforth to be under the ban of the new British "Pharmacy Act," which forbids "retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons," under penalty of five pounds for each offence, without label or warning of poison, these cosmetics are of the worst kind of perilous drugs. We ought to have such a law, and some one whose business it is to hold its violators responsible.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Francis W. Pickens.

A telegraphic dispatch announces the death, at Edgefield, S. C., on Monday, of Francis W. Pickens, formerly Governor of that State. Mr. Pickens was born in Toogadoo, St. Paul's Parish, S. C., April 7, 1807. His father, Andrew Pickens, a lawyer of wealth and ability, was Governor of the State in 1816–18. The son was educated at the South Carolina College, Columbia, and was in 1829 admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice in Edgefield District. In 1832, during the height of the Nullification excitement, he was elected to the Legislature by the Nullifiers of his district, and soon distinguished himself as a debater. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, of which he remained a member during the next ten years. In 1836 he made an elaborate speech, denying the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia. In 1844 he declined a reëlection to Congress, and was elected to the South Carolina Senate from Edgefield. The "Bluffton movement," a demonstration on the part of certain citizens of the State to secede from the Federal Union, was then in progress, and was advocated by Mr. Hammond, then Governor of the State, and other prominent men. Mr. Pickens voted with the majority against the measure. After remaining several years in private life, he was elected a delegate to the Nashville Southern Convention, which met in 1850–'51, to consider the proper course to be pursued by the South under the alleged aggressions of the North. In 1854 he presided over the South Carolina State Convention called to elect delegates to the next General Democratic Convention, and in 1856 he went to Cincinnati as a delegate to that Convention. In 1857 he was appointed, by Mr. Buchanan, Minister to Russia, and upon his return from that country in the latter part of 1860, before the State had declared its secession from the Union, he was elected Governor of South Carolina, which position he held at the breaking out of the late rebellion. He was a prominent Secessionist, and was intimately identified with the inauguration of hostilities at Charleston. He figured quite prominently as a Confederate statesman for several years, but at the close of the war retired to private life.

Mr. Ernest Jones.

The cable announces the death, on Tuesday, of Mr. Ernest Jones, a prominent Radical politician of England. Mr. Jones was a descendant from an old Norman family, was educated in Germany, and on his return to England in 1844 he was called to the Bar. He commenced his professional career with success, but soon turned his attention to politics, joined the Chartist movement in 1845, and rapidly became its leader, a position which he retained until its extinction in 1858. During this period he issued *The Laborer*, *Notes of the People*, and other periodicals, and established a newspaper called *The People's Paper*, which was the organ of the Chartists, and was continued for eight years. While connected with the Chartist movement he never accepted of any emolument, but spent large sums in its support, and voluntarily resigned a fortune of nearly £2,000 per annum, left to him on condition that he should abandon the Chartist cause. He contested Halifax in 1847, and Nottingham in 1853 and 1857. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, and refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he composed an epic poem, (published in 1851, after he had regained his liberty,) entitled "The Revolt of Hindostan." It was written with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, as he had been refused the use of pen, ink and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. "The Battle-Day" appeared in 1855, followed by other poems—"The Painter of Florence," and "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "Beldagon Church," and "Corayda," in 1860. Upon the extinction of Chartism, Mr. Jones resumed his practice as a barrister on the Northern Circuit. He had just been chosen, by an informal ballot, to succeed Mr. Bright (?), member of Parliament from Manchester, in the event of that gentleman being convicted of the charges of bribery pending against him.

Theatre Français.

As there will be no *matinée* performance of "L'Œil Crevé" at the Theatre Français on Saturday, but three more representations of that opera, this evening and Friday and Saturday, may be witnessed. Lecocq's "Fleur de Thé" will positively be produced on Monday next.

The Poet Burns—A Letter from John G. Whittier.

The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at the Burns Festival in Washington on Monday evening:

AMESBURY, 1st Month, 18th Day, 1869.

Dear Friend: I thank the Club represented by thee for remembering me on the occasion of its annual festival. Though I have never been able to trace my ancestry to the Land o' Cakes, I have—and I know it is saying a great deal—a Scotchman's love for the poet whose fame deepens and broadens with years. The world has never known a truer singer. We may criticize his rustic verse and compare his brief and simple lyrics with the works of men of longer scrolls and loftier lyres; but after rendering to Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning the homage which the intellect owes to genius, we turn to Burns, if not with awe and reverence, with a feeling of personal interest and affection. We admire others; we love him. As the day of his birth comes round I take down his well-worn volume in grateful commemoration, and feel that I am communing with one whom living I could have loved as much for his true manhood and native nobility of soul as for those wonderful songs of his which shall sing themselves forever.

They know little of Burns who regard him as an aimless versifier—"the idle singer of an idle lay." Pharisees in the Church and oppressors in the State knew better than this. They felt those immortal sarcasms which did not die with the utterer, but lived on to work out the divine commission of Providence. In the recent act of enfranchisement [illegible] that lift the untitled Quaker of Rochdale into the British Cabinet, I seem to hear the voice of the Ayrshire poet:

"For a' that and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that."

With hearty sympathy and kind greetings for the Burns Club of Washington, I am very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Pilot Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent is mistaken in the statement he makes that the Pilot Commissioners had not made any report to the Legislature on the subjects of their receipts and expenditures.

On the 1st of April last the Commissioners sent to the Senate, in response to a call made upon them by Senator Chapman of that body, a full statement of all their receipts and expenditures for the last three years, being all that was asked for.

As to the resolution of Mr. Jacobs, I may say "The voice is Jacob's voice but the hands are the hands of Esau."

GEO. W. BLUNT.

TELEGRAMS.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Accident to the Steamship Pereire—Three Passengers Killed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

None of the first-class passengers on the steamship *Pereire* were seriously injured by reason of the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following-named second-class passengers: Mr. GUIZEBAR, a Catholic priest; M. TOURQUIN, a Frenchman, and Mr. TAUSSMANN, a German. The *Pereire* encountered a fearful tempest a few days out from Brest, in the course of which heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely her forward deck cabin, and inflicting other damage. It is also understood that she encountered much ice. Notice to his creditors is officially has to put back to Havre under sail; but there seems to be a singular reticence about the affair, and much difficulty in procuring details, or, indeed, we are still without reliable particulars.

A dispatch was sent from this city this morning to the Havre agent of the company, to which the *Pereire* belongs, asking for full particulars of the disaster, for transmission to the United States. At 4 o'clock this afternoon no answer had arrived, giving no facts, but referring us to an account in a Havre newspaper, which contains many lines until to-morrow. Thus far no details of the accident, from a reliable source, have been received. This air of mystery gives rise to many speculations of the wildest character, but it is certain that no fatalities among the passengers were actually injured. No accounts of the disaster have gone from London to the United States other than the rumors stereotyped sent to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27—10 P. M.

All the additional information which, up to this hour, has been received of the disaster to the Steamship *Pereire* is an intimation that none of the American passengers on board were killed or injured.

Burning of an American Ship in Havre.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Jan. 27—Noon.

The American ship *Alaska*, Capt. BEALE, which had just arrived here from New-Orleans with a cargo of Cuban cotton, took fire this morning in this harbor, and, owing to the combustible nature of the material, is burning furiously. The ship probably will be totally destroyed. The *Alaska* was built in Kennebunk in 1860, and was 1,318 tons burden. She was owned by TRAFTON & LINCOLN, of Boston, and sailed last from New-Orleans on the 10th of December.

GREECE.

The Same Conference Protocol—The Sympathies of America.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Greek Government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusions of the Conference of Paris, but it is feared that the signature will be accompanied by reservations which can only tend to protract the difficulty with Turkey.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Gen. DIX, the Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening, made a speech, in which he declared that the cause of the Greeks was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and he assured the people of Greece that they had the sympathy of America.

TURKEY.

Senator Rye to be Minister to Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Levant Times* publishes a rumor that Senator RYE, of Nevada, will succeed Mr. MORRIS as the American Minister at Constantinople in March next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Mr. Ernest Jones—The Fenian Convicts.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. ERNEST JONES, the well-known Radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by ballot over Mr. MILNER GIBSON, a Liberal candidate, to succeed Mr. BRIGHT, one of the present members of Parliament from Manchester, in case the latter should be unseated on the charge of bribery.

The directors of the bank of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. (limited) have been held for trial in bonds of £20,000 each.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A meeting of influential citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the Government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

SPAIN.

The Government Claims all the Church Archives and Libraries—Indignation Against the Pope.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Government has laid claim to all libraries, archives and works of art possessed by the churches, as the property of the State. It was while carrying out the orders of the Government that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event causes intense excitement. Violent demonstrations have been made by the people in this city against the Papal Nuncio, and the Government has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic powers.

The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested and imprisoned.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Defeat by the Maori Rebels at Poverty Bay.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Official dispatches have been received by the War Office from New-Zealand. They announce that a battle had taken place between the British troops and the Maori rebels at Poverty Bay, and that the latter were defeated, with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory had restored tranquility in that quarter of the colony.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan Army Still in Force at Angostura.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Still later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news was unimportant. The Paraguayan army, though badly defeated at Villeta, still occupied the stronghold of Angostura. The damage by the burning of the Custom-house at Rio Grande is largely over-estimated.

The Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution, declaring the authority of the State over the banking of coast telegraph cables on its shores, alleging that the Atlantic coast of Delaware is peculiarly accessible for the landing of the French Cable, and appointing T. D. CONNER a Commissioner to confer with the Company touching that enterprise. Notice was given in the House yesterday of a bill to amend the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Prior to the action both Houses held a secret and informal session on the subject. HENRY F. BONNEY, a prominent citizen of this State, died at Lewes last week, aged 80 years. He served in the State Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention in 1852. As a member of the Convention he protested, in a letter, against colored citizens to the right of suffrage.

The New-Jersey Legislature—The Election of Senator Stockton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

To-day at 12 o'clock both Houses met in joint assembly. The Journals of both Houses were read, showing that Hon. F. SCHENCK had been elected by separate vote by each House yesterday. A resolution was adopted that the Joint Assembly do now ballot for a United States Senator from New-Jersey for six years from the 4th of March next. The President so declared, and the Joint Assembly vote. Appropriate followed the announcement, and, at the close, amount of the vote had been made, Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON, of Trenton, announced RICH. VAN HORN, of Camden, 29 votes, and 1 blank. Thereupon the President declared the Hon. RICHARD VAN HORN duly elected Senator from New-Jersey for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The Virginia State Republican Central Committee.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Republican State Central Committee met to-night, and appointed a committee of thirteen of the most prominent Republicans in the State, with GOV. WELLS as Chairman, to go to Washington and represent the Republican Party. The Central Committee was enlarged and reorganized, and G. K. GUESS chosen President. The reorganization is understood to indicate a more liberal policy on the part of the party in the State. The Executive Committee made a report favoring a Provisional Government in Virginia if an election on the present Constitution cannot be had at an early day, this Government to be elected by the people, upon the order of the Commanding-General, and to remain in force till an election on the Constitution is had.

The Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day in Allyn Hall and was well attended. T. M. WALKER, of New-London, presided temporarily and made a strong speech in favor of paying the bonds in gold. Hon. J. G. LOCKWOOD, of Bridgeport, was elected permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted ignoring the Tammany platform. Resolutions also were adopted as tribute to the memory of F. H. SEYMOUR. A speech was made by J. F. HANDCOCK in support of the latter resolutions. The old ticket was renominated, as follows: For Governor, JAMES E. ENGLISH; Lieutenant-Governor, RICHARD E. RIGGS; Secretary of State, LEVERETT S. FLINN; Treasurer, EDWARD S. MORELEY; Comptroller, JESSE OLNEY.

Fire in Chicago—Railroad Freight Charges.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A fire occurred last night at No. 51 South State-street, occupied by CHARLES DEGRESSIER, commission merchants, and on the third and fourth floors by H. FERRAZZ and A. DEW & CO. The total loss is nearly $20,000.

In the Legislature, yesterday, a bill was introduced to compel the railroads in this State to charge

CUBA.

Hostilities Between the Cuban and Spanish Factions—The Troops Outwitting and Killing Officers.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25
VIA NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A reign of terror has commenced in this city, owing to the blinding out of open hostility between the Cuban and Spanish factions, which heretofore has been almost unknown in Havana. There is now little doubt that the Cuban party, in the early part of the Spanish, were very, Saturday night, the volunteers and regular troops were ordered to put a stop to the disorders. The heads of numerous persons are being suggested by the Public. The Government will not hold itself responsible, it is hoped, without efforts to protect American citizens.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Diario* reports, on the authority of official information, that Puerto, Santa, Cuba, and other towns are full of native insurgents and their families, and that three thousand of them have presented themselves to the authorities and received amnesty. At Bayamo, several chiefs gave themselves up and were pardoned.

Other accounts from the interior, received through Spanish channels, represent that the insurgents are surrendering at many points to receive the benefits of Gen. DULCE'S proclamations. But in the vicinity of Santiago the rebels continue very active; they carry off the slaves and harass the troops; and it is reported that they have destroyed by fire half a dozen large plantations near the town.

LABOR REFORM.

Convention of New-England Labor Reform Associations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The New-England Labor Reform Convention met in this city to-day. The meetings were held in Mechanics Hall, but were very largely attended by delegates from all parts of New-England. The object of the Convention is to form a Labor Reform League to carry forward the work of reducing the hours of labor and increasing women's wages. Mr. E. H. HARWOOD, of Worcester, was elected President, with several gentlemen and ladies, prominent in the labor movement, for Vice-Presidents. A long series of resolutions relative to the duties of capitalists and laborers were submitted and adopted en masse. Mr. HARWOOD made a lengthy speech, declaring that money should be free, and spoke very harshly of the capitalists of State and Wall streets. Mr. MORRIS, of New-York, made one of the oratorical speeches of the forenoon session, endeavoring to show that true liberty can come to the laboring men only through the adoption of a system of free trade. Resolutions were introduced expressing the hope that this Convention would commemorate its power upon the reduction of the hours of labor, but the speeches which followed urged female suffrage, as it would give laborers the votes to control capital.

At the afternoon session several speeches were made by persons, males and females.

At the evening session Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS was introduced, and was received with tremendous applause. He came out, he said, to theorize, but for practical work. He took exceptions to the financial policy advocated by some, and said these things should be ignored. It did not matter whether Gen. BUTLER'S system of finance was correct or not, the laboring men could accomplish his ends centuries before the financial question would be settled. The reason why the laboring men had not their rights was because they had not asked for it. The laboring men would not vote for their own candidates. We have only to teach the working men to stand by themselves. They were seven to one against the capitalists, and the reason why they had not their rights was because they had not taken what belonged to them. Some men have all their capital in their brains. They are as much capitalists as moneyed men. Men who manufacture thoughts are laboring men, like they who are in the shop. There is no injustice in the existence of capital. The only question is, what are the relations of capital to labor; what actually belongs to the laborer? He means that a right to live who does not render an equivalent, and money should not allow any man to labor so that he has not time to care for his soul.

After some further remarks by Mr. PHILLIPS, the Convention adjourned.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud A Life Insurance Company.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A man named ALBERT HYATT *alias* Samuel B. Allen was arrested this morning on the charge of attempting to defraud the Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Maine. Other parties were also arrested on the same charge. The following is an outline of the case: In July last, HYATT *alias* Allen obtained from the agents of the Insurance Company, HONGNOS & BAILEY, in this city, a policy of insurance on $5,000 on his life, in the name of Samuel B. Allen, which, in the month of August following, he assigned to J. S. GARLOCK, a lawyer of this city, for the consideration of $40. On Thanksgiving Day, Allen was reported to have been drowned in Irondequoit Bay, while hunting. Two men, named GEORGE HAMMAND and JOHN HOLLIDAY, alleged that they saw him fall from the boat. Chief of Police BRESNAN subsequently ascertained that HYATT *alias* Allen was not drowned, and at once made preparations to arrest the parties engaged in the alleged attempt to defraud the Insurance Company. The names of the parties under arrest are: ALBERT HYATT *alias* Allen, J. S. GARLOCK, GEO. B. BRADY, GEO. DOWD, JOHN HOLLIDAY, HONGNOS & BAILEY and GEO. HAMMAND. Allen confesses that he did not fall out of the boat. An examination of the case will be had this afternoon.

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THE WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana on Monday, has arrived at this port bringing our correspondent at Havana and full and interesting details of recent occurrences in the Island of Cuba, including the fall of Bayamo, and the beginning of the circumstances that led to the revolt, of which we have had a summary by telegraph. Further AVAILABLE are thanks on the usual occasions.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Fall of Bayamo—The Valmaseda Fight—Incendiarism of Quesada—Sharp Practice—The Riot in the Tacon Theatre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1869.

What was looked on as the stronghold of the Cuban revolutionists has at length fallen into the hands of the Spanish forces. An official account, published in the Gazette states that on the 19th inst., it was occupied by the forces of VALMASEDA, the rebels having burnt it to the ground before evacuating it, which they evidently did at their leisure. The small town of Berth contiguous to it, was also burnt, and everything that might prove useful to the Spaniards completely destroyed. The act, of course, has called forth various expressions of opinion among the Havanese, the Spanish party keeping on it all the vituperative excursion of which it is capable, while the Cuban party hold it up as tradition as one of the most heroic acts of modern times. Leaving them to enjoy their mutual revilings, which promises, by the way, to become interminable, I will pursue my narration of the facts that preceded its downfall.

The reception of advices from Puerto Principe some short time ago unfavorable to VALMASEDA induced the Government here to benefit themselves in sending on reinforcements, to either relieve him in his critical situation, or enable him once more to assume the offensive, as circumstances might warrant. His army swelled by the number of battalions and detachments of troops, he at once decided to strike once more for his objective point, Bayamo. After succeeding in driving away the revolutionary force garrisoning Guisimero, and which consisted of upward of 3,000 men, he marched, at once in the direction of the insurgent capital, skirmishing continually with the rebel guerrilla parties who thronged his whole line of march, and annoyed him greatly, without, however, impeding his advance. The first encounter of any importance that took place between the rebel forces and those of VALMASEDA was at the Paso del Salado, where the latter claims to have defeated the insurgents, with a loss of "one hundred and twenty killed and an infinite number of wounded;" his own loss, for reasons that prudence probably will justify, is not given, although it must have been considerable, from the fact that whenever the Spaniards inflict on the rebels a loss heavier than that suffered by themselves they are very prompt in giving details. The news of this defeat having been received in Bayamo, it was determined by the rebel leaders to burn it to the ground, and thus render it a completely barren victory for the valiant defenders of the "flag of Castile." This was accordingly done and on the appearance of VALMASEDA before the city, he found nothing but the charred remains of what was once Bayamo. The citizens, revolutionists, all had left and gone in the direction of the "Sierra." From what is called the moral effect of the fall of the rebel city great things are expected by the Spaniards. The Cubans attach very little importance to its loss, and say that they have led VALMASEDA a foolish dance through the country only to grasp a barren victory.

Bayamo really does not possess the importance in either a military or political sense that some would give it credit for. It is situated on the Bayamo River, one of the tributaries of the Cauto, twelve leagues inland from the port of Manzanillo, seven from Jiguani, twenty-two from Holguin, and eighteen from Tunas. It contained a population, before its destruction, of 2,403 whites, 1,106 free negroes, and 991 slaves, or a total of 5,512. Neither as a point of military or strategic importance can its loss be considered as a "*coup de grace*" by either the revolutionists themselves or any unprejudiced observer. The great wonder is that the Spaniards had not possessed themselves of it much sooner, than they have. Some have dignified it with the name of the Gibraltar of Cuba, but in what its a rough comparison can hardly be made apparent.

INCIDENTS OF THE EVACUATION.

It has been stated that a deputation of citizens of Bayamo, shortly before its evacuation by CESPEDES and his forces, waited on the Cuban President, and requested him to alter his determination of burning the city, stating that the act would not only cause them a great loss, but that it was also repugnant to their feelings, and its execution of very questionable wisdom. CESPEDES replied that he would not rescind the order; that there was no time to hesitate now, and that he and his family would be the greatest losers by the fulfillment of the order which he as superior chief had decreed; besides, he said, Bayamo was a very old, dilapidated city, and it would be a great deal better to rebuild it. These were the reasons given by the revolutionary chief, who stated it as being his determination to make a Moscow in miniature of every town in Cuba sooner than submit himself again to the Spanish yoke. Whether the weight of his arguments used by CESPEDES convinced the deputation of patriots or not, is not known. Certain it is, however, that the torches were soon after applied and the City of Bayamo fast became enveloped in the smoke that curled, and the flames that leaped from the burning edifices. The conflagration lasted three days, and according to accounts presented a very grand spectacle. I have not the least doubt as to its grandeur myself, when it is taken into consideration that there were in the city over 1,500 buildings of all descriptions. Among the larger edifices destroyed were two Convents, San Francisco and St. Domingo. The former was built in 1828, and was, before its destruction, 237 years old. The city itself was founded in 1513, twenty-two years after the discovery of the New World by COLUMBUS, and an Indian village occupied the site where DIEGO VELASQUEZ DE CUELLAR founded the City of San Salvador de Bayamo. A glance at these figures will show Bayamo to be among the oldest settlements of the New World, its present age being some 355 years.

INTENTIONS OF CESPEDES & CO.

Parties in Havana who appear to be pretty well informed with regard to the movements in prospect by CESPEDES and his army, state with a great deal of confidence that a combined movement will soon be made to the westward, having for the object the galvanizing of the insurrection throughout the sugar districts, freeing the negroes on the various sugar plantations, arming them, and, pinning them in what they call the liberating army, compel them to achieve their liberty by "active service" in the cause of Cuban liberty, equality and fraternity. CESPEDES, when he evacuated Bayamo, had under his immediate command some 4,000 men, and retreated in the direction of Manzanillo. They are represented as being very poorly provided with arms and ammunition, but, by all accounts, inclined to take advantage of the very generous offer made by Gen. DULCE. An attempt was recently made by them to set fire to Manzanillo; but the attack was repulsed, and the revolutionists compelled to decidedly in the direction of the Maniguar, and shelter themselves from the fire of the Spanish war vessels lying in the port.

SHARP PRACTICE.

It is not very often that the head centres of the Cuban revolution in Havana steal a march upon the argus-eyed officials and spies of the Dulcian Government, who are so numerous that if they were mobilized, armed and equipped they would form a very imposing brigade, and doubtless do good execution on the field if they displayed half the energy in exterminating the hosts of Cubanos that they do in pounding the birds of prey upon opportunes who affords the slightest grounds for suspicion of given forth the faintest odor of Sam Republicanism or Cuban Independence. The Masons of some possessed by these worthy bipeds is truly amazing, and their muscular organs are susceptible of the faintest revolutionary murmurings. They are distributed quite liberally throughout the city, having representatives in every theatre and place of public resort emulating out lungs and ready, at a moment's notice, and with the most rapid locomotion of which their pedal organs are capable, to fly to the front thereon in the Plaza de Armas with their information. If the result cannot understand to participate, into the real spirit of the enterprise in

which so many of the leading men in the city are known to be engaged, the Government, in order to prevent a repetition of the outbreak of last Saturday, has issued a proclamation, which, in substance, is as follows: "Shots were fired in the Cerro District, it was reported, by some of the Cuban party, on the Spanish "Cuerpo." Shots were also exchanged between the Spanish volunteers and the Cubans, the guard at the Governor's palace was doubled, parcels of cavalry and infantry paraded the streets the whole night, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The mêlée around the theatre was of a character to cause the opening little credit on either party—a thorough street row.

QUASIMODO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To incorporate the Greenport (Suffolk County) Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

By Mr. GRIMM—To authorize William A. Whitbeck, Shephard Knapp, James Monroe Taylor, Marshall C. Roberts, John Ker, Origen Vandenburgh and George W. Millard, to construct, maintain and operate a railway underground or near as possible the line of the following avenues, commencing at the Battery, running northerly to Fulton-street, curving easterly and northerly through the blocks under the crossing of streets to the upper end of Cortlandt-street; thence northerly on Broadway, West Broadway and Lorimer-street to Amity-street, through the block between Amity and Fourth, under Washington-square, northerly under Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue and Madison-square, northerly and west of Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, thence northerly and west on Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To regulate the grade of public highway in East Chester.

By Mr. SAYPOOL—To authorize the Canaseraga and Genesota Railroad to increase its fare. Also, to authorize the village of Hamilton to take stock in the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To authorize a judgment in the Supreme Court Library in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. HOWARD—Empowering John G. BERGEN, HOLMES N. WELLS, JOHN SOUTH and others to establish the Home Savings Bank in the Fifth Senatorial District in New-York City.

By Mr. TWEEDY—To amend the charter of the Hamilton Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—For the draining of certain lands in Jefferson County.

By Mr. FOLGER—Permitting the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York to hold real estate to the amount of $75,000.

By Mr. TYLER—To empower the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to transfer to the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, the north half of the reservoir property, between Forty-second and Fortieth streets and Sixth-avenue, for an armory; and to field officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, half of said property for an armory.

By Mr. CRAMER—To regulate fees in certain cases.

By Mr. HORTON—To empower the authorities of New-York to extend West-street on its westerly side, so that its width shall be 150 feet; that Thirteenth-avenue be extended to 150 feet of width, and that the new bulkhead line, as established, shall be extended northerly, and by gradual inclination eastwardly, so as to join the bulkhead line north of said avenue.

MORNING PAPERS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations for Notaries Public for New-York: Cornelius Van Cleef, Jesse C. Vandervoort, Wm. H. Benjamin, Wm. S. Mathews, Augustus W. Micoll, Luke C. Grimes, Charles H. Brannigan, John J. Cullen, Wm. Rutgers Beekman, George Frances Dumgrest, George H. Johnson, Michael L. Eldes.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the following appointments: Keeper of the Assembly Chamber, JAMES HOWARD, of Albany; Assistant Keeper, JAMES E. HUNT, of Rensselaer; Janitor, THOMAS MCCARTY, of Dutchess; additional Doorkeepers, D. C. CRAVERAUD, of Hamilton; EUGENE C. DEZENDE, of Rensselaer, and JOHN H. FERRIS, of Washington.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ELY—To amend the law relative to the Chenango Bridge Company. Also, to appropriate certain moneys heretofore raised for the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. BARKER—To amend the charter of Johnstown, Fulton County.

By Mr. BRADLEY—For the relief of the contractors of the Rochester City Armory.

By Mr. MERRILL—To amend the third section of title 1, Revised Statutes.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to the use of certain wharves on the East River, New-York. Also, to prevent the cutting of hay or grass from stationary bulkheads or by boats in the East River.

By Mr. HARRISON—Legalizing the conveyance of land in New-York City made by JOHANNES REMSEN.

By Mr. KEMPER—To incorporate the Andrew Jackson Club of New-York. Corporators named, RICHARD B. DOMBOLLE, JAS. O'BRIEN, JOHN KEAN, HUGH CLARKSON and others. The object of the Association is to foster social intercourse and intellectual culture.

By Mr. FORTUNE—To exempt from taxation certain property on Staten Island belonging to the trustees of the Seamen's Sing Harbor of New-York. Also, to provide for the payment to the Twenty-fourth Ward Board of the annual appropriations for the years of 1868 and 1869.

By Mr. HYNEMAN—To authorize the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to establish a scholarship for instructing boys in the duties of seamanship, and for that purpose may purchase vessels.

By Mr. HOWE—To punish by imprisonment for three years, or by a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the estate, or money obtained, any person obtaining money or personal property by means of forged checks or orders. Also, to repeal the section in the Revised Statutes. Reduced to ten days for striking the offense punishable by five.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Directing the assessors hereafter to make annual reports to the Comptroller of the amount of samples trade and property remaining in hand above other annual reports. Also, to direct the Board of Commissioners of Police of New-York City to make full returns to the Comptroller of all fines and penalties received by them for violations of the law relating to the Port or Harbor of New-York, and directing the Comptroller to pay said Board $5,000 annually for services. Also to prevent the transportation and discharge in the Harbor of New-York.

By Mr. SIMMS—To abolish the death penalty and substitute imprisonment at hard labor in the state.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—To incorporate the Tiger Mines of Union.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—For the removal of the mail depot of the Pacific Coast. Also, to alter the charter of the Utica Savings Bank.

By Mr. ELY—To appraise and assess damages sustained by E. PRESCOTT, of Oneida County.

By Mr. PALMER—To amend the charter of Canton, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To amend the charter of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—To authorize the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh, St. Lawrence County, to sell church property.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To appropriate $200,000 to supply deficiencies of the maintenance of State prisoners.

By Mr. TRUMAN—To amend the banking laws, providing that, whenever any bank desires to close its circulation, amount, and has deposited with the Comptroller money to secure outstanding notes, and has given notice in newspapers to that effect for six months, all notes not presented for redemption within two years thereafter will cease to be a lien.

By Mr. FLOYD—Relative to certain roads in Saugerties, Ulster County.

By Mr. LA BAR—A railroad bill similar to that introduced in the Senate to-day.

By Mr. COMSTOCK—Relative to adjudications.

By Mr. MOSHER—To amend the laws relative to wrecks and shipping.

By Mr. MANNING—Relative to elections in Hempstead, Queens County.

By Mr. MOSHER—Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

By Mr. TERRY—To authorize the Oshoco Gaslight Company to use pipes for burning other works.

By Mr. HUNTER—To incorporate the Hudson River Laborers' Benevolent Union, in Cortlandt, Westchester County. Also, to confirm certain official acts of officers in the County of Westchester. Also, to define the boundaries of School District No. 1, in the same county.

By Mr. BURNS—To incorporate the St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Society of Montauk, Kingsland County.

By Mr. BURNS—To amend the charter of the

[illegible]

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To authorize the adjournment of the Legislature.

By Mr. BARKER—To incorporate the Grocers' Association of Albany.

Mr. BARKER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners are hereby requested to give information to the Senate as follows:

1. Whether or not the Commissioners are of the opinion (that the interests of the public require) that the pay of the members should be increased.

2. Whether or not the Commissioners have any authority in procuring as many and as good men for pay as they do for service at the present pay of $3 per month.

3. Whether or not the Commissioners have on file in their office numerous applications from suitable men for appointment as patrolmen, who are anxious to serve at the present rate of pay.

4. Whether or not the increased income of the patrolmen from $1,200 to $1,5[illegible] per annum, add to the expense of supporting the Metropolitan Police.

Adopted.

STARTLING FRAUDS.

[illegible] Entire Boston Millions Dollars Forwarded to Brooklyn, as Fortune Is Lost to the Speculators.

[illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To incorporate the Greenport (Suffolk County) Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

By Mr. GRIMM—To authorize William A. Whitbeck, Shephard Knapp, James Monroe Taylor, Marshall C. Roberts, John Ker, Origen Vandenburgh and George W. Millard, to construct, maintain and operate a railway underground or near as possible the line of the following avenues, commencing at the Battery, running northerly to Fulton-street, curving easterly and northerly through the blocks under the crossing of streets to the upper end of Cortlandt-street; thence northerly on Broadway, West Broadway and Lorimer-street to Amity-street, through the block between Amity and Fourth, under Washington-square, northerly under Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue and Madison-square, northerly and west of Fifth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, thence northerly and west on Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To regulate the grade of public highway in East Chester.

By Mr. SAYPOOL—To authorize the Canaseraga and Genesota Railroad to increase its fare. Also, to authorize the village of Hamilton to take stock in the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To authorize a judgment in the Supreme Court Library in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. HOWARD—Empowering John G. BERGEN, HOLMES N. WELLS, JOHN SOUTH and others to establish the Home Savings Bank in the Fifth Senatorial District in New-York City.

By Mr. TWEEDY—To amend the charter of the Hamilton Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—For the draining of certain lands in Jefferson County.

By Mr. FOLGER—Permitting the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York to hold real estate to the amount of $75,000.

By Mr. TYLER—To empower the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to transfer to the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, the north half of the reservoir property, between Forty-second and Fortieth streets and Sixth-avenue, for an armory; and to field officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, half of said property for an armory.

By Mr. CRAMER—To regulate fees in certain cases.

By Mr. HORTON—To empower the authorities of New-York to extend West-street on its westerly side, so that its width shall be 150 feet; that Thirteenth-avenue be extended to 150 feet of width, and that the new bulkhead line, as established, shall be extended northerly, and by gradual inclination eastwardly, so as to join the bulkhead line north of said avenue.

MORNING PAPERS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations for Notaries Public for New-York: Cornelius Van Cleef, Jesse C. Vandervoort, Wm. H. Benjamin, Wm. S. Mathews, Augustus W. Micoll, Luke C. Grimes, Charles H. Brannigan, John J. Cullen, Wm. Rutgers Beekman, George Frances Dumgrest, George H. Johnson, Michael L. Eldes.

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[illegible]

THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The Inquest Resumed—Evidence of Michael Logan and Wm. Reynolds.

The inquest on the Rogers murder was resumed by Coroner PETER PRESTON, yesterday, in the Chambers of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The room was filled to overflowing by a very motley crowd, composed principally of Rochester and Sam Wardens. Two or three of the relatives of the murdered man were also present. The prisoners, the two LOGANS, TAGGART, and the colored boy, were also, of course, in the room, the murderer smoking his cigarette, even puffing in about 11 o'clock. The last and sons of the murderer were handed to the Coroner

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities ... CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE ...

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department ... INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES:
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 142 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.

Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY ...

Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given ...

Dated TROY, Dec. 21, 1868.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers ...

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI ... will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF THE STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill. ... All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above or their coupons.
STAR METAL COMPANY, No. 17 Liberty-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders ...

J. B. HANSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders ...

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ... ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. ... for the account of CYRUS LOBB.
ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF PREferred and common stock Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the 30th inst., and reopen for transfers on the 8th of February next.
JOHN DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by
S. KEATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security ...

For full particulars apply to
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 21 Wall-st.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. ... BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, ...

F. E. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., or to DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, AND GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868 ...

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Umbrella Frame Company will be held on the 15th day of February, 1869 ...

Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

CAUTION.—A NOTE OF THE FOLLOWING ...
ROBERT B. KELLY & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 Wall-st., issue commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK
IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction
BY JAMES M. MILLER,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10,
at 12 o'clock.

REMEMBER DAY OF SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
400 LOTS,
PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, ... o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County ... Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the
CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
AT THE DRY DOCK IRON WORKS, 12TH-ST., NEAR EAST RIVER.

J. S. UNDERHILL, Mortgagee.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND MURRAY STS. AT AUCTION.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, at 3 o'clock, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29:
VALUABLE BOOKS ...
ONE AMERICAN SQUARE PIANO, nearly new.
ONE ENGLISH UPRIGHT PIANO.
The articles are on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF A
CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, embracing the works of, viz.:

A NUMBER OF FINE OLD PICTURES.
The above are now on exhibition day and evening until time of sale, free.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BY E. H. MISTURE, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
2,500 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Ang, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

D. P. PATTERSON, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY ...

20,000 pounds of CUT LOAF SUGAR ...
1,040 cans of CONDENSED MILK ...
1,000 pounds of CREAM CRACKERS ...

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE ... KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 12 Broad-st.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, LAST MONDAY ...

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,836,736 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 2 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

FINANCIAL.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds will be paid, less Government tax, at the office of the Company.
JAN. 28, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ... of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition ...
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MEYER ... of Newark ...
W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant ... OSBORNE, of New-York City ...
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. ... of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York ...
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS ... of New-York City ... before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. WITHERBEE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition ... before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, bankrupt ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS HARRIS and AARON HARRIS, bankrupts ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. BREWSTER ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUEL ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,032.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT ...
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

NO. 2,033.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. HYATT ...
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEINBOCK and GUSTAV PASSELS ...
EDWARD L. CONKLING, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ... of New-York City ...
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ... MAXWELL MACKAY, of Jersey City ...
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS J. SLOAN, of the Town of ... in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York ... before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the first day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,607.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TOWNSEND ...
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE ... day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY ... of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings ...
E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN E. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts ...
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA FARR, Jr., bankrupt ...
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MERRITT, bankrupt ...
JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.

NO. 1,394.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY M. SEE, bankrupt ...
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, to obtain employment by the day ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a few more engagements by the day ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION ...

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 80 AND 82 ...

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS ...

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A HOME ...

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE ...

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress ...

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 182 ...

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A ...

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY ...

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom ...

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A ...

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper ...

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of three or four gentlemen ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST CAPAble and reliable infant's nurse ...

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 88 4TH-AV. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress ...

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A person fully competent ...

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE ...

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's-maid or seamstress ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation in a private family ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook ...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress ...

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman ...

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as a good cook ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE young woman ...

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WOULD assist with washing and ironing ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family ...

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ... SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties ...

COMPOSITORS WANTED ... JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York, Printers of over fifty regular periodicals.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business ...

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A large number of ... BOOKHAM'S, No. 88 4th-av.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED ...

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 8 Lispenard-st. ...

CANVASSERS WANTED ON OUR NEW book—HOME-BOOK OF WONDERS ... STREET & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of ... CONOLLY & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent ... will be settled by HENRY WILSON ...
WILLIAM CONOLLY,
HENRY WILSON.

P. S.—The business of the late firm will be continued by HENRY WILSON ...
WM. CONOLLY, Supt.

THIS DAY, ... is admitted to partnership in our firm.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated ... with us in business ...
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
WM. YOUNG & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 182 Nassau-st. ...
New-York, Jan. 12, 1869.
RICHARD SMITH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY ...
HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE .... Duchesne .... SATURDAY, Feb. 6
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont .... SATURDAY, Mar. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80.

TO PARIS.

Including railway tickets, furnished on board. First cabin, $135; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN .... Feb. 3 | CUBA .... Feb. 24
RUSSIA .... Feb. 10 | JAVA .... Mar. 3
CHINA .... Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN .... Mar. 10

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Superior Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA .... Jan. 30 | INDIA .... Feb. 20
COLUMBIA .... Feb. 6 | IOWA .... Feb. 27
EUROPA .... Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA .... Mar. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN .... Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA .... Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA .... Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO .... Mar. 3, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30 currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI .... Jan. 28 | PALMYRA .... Feb. 4
TARIFA .... Feb. 11 | SIBERIA .... Feb. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, Grace, Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 1 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $[illegible], currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Jan. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, instead of [illegible] A. M., as previously advertised. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.—THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the [illegible] of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold fields. For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$85

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Hudson.

Steamer leaving Feb. 1 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamship PERIT, W. H. GARDINER, Commander, is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. S. F. Phillips, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $50 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer ALABAMA, Capt. Limeburner, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. It now receives freight, guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No 134 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON .... Gager .... SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES .... Nelson .... SATURDAY, Feb. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, via Nassau .... Jan. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams .... Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice .... Feb. 11

For freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 10 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, E. McDARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISSISSIPPI follows .... Feb. [illegible]
DE SOTO follows .... Feb. [illegible]
RAPIDAN follows .... Feb. [illegible]
VIRGO follows .... Feb. [illegible]

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. S. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 123 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. CHAS. H. BOWNE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 45 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 18 until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO., No. 132 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 1st of February. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1869.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened February next. GEO. M. GRABB, Treasurer.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, (free from all tax,) payable on the 1st of February. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February. E. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. E. BUCK, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 169 BROADWAY, Jan. 12, 1869.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium. Nos. 252 and 254 5th-av.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive new pupils, day and evening, this week, at half prices, viz.: Counting-house instruction, thorough course, $20, reduced from $40; a good handwriting guaranteed, $10; private instruction given. Rooms No. 62 East 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' "Bulletin." Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.—An Ex-University Professor, engaged in preparing some students for Oxford, England, has one hour free before 9 A. M., two hours in the afternoon, and two in the evenings, which he is willing to devote to the instruction of ladies in advanced subjects, or partly to additional college students. Address POST-GRADUATE, care of Mr. Cass, Society Library, No. 67 University-place.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 170th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, MEROYE, No. 812 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 20 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 15 weeks begins Feb. 15. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 16. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. A. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 1. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 3, 1869. F. A. ANDREW.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at pupil's house to ladies and gentlemen, day or evening; best of references. Address A. R., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils for instruction on the piano; terms moderate. Address, for two days, L. J. B., Station C.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, separately or together, desirably located on the west side of 5th-av., to be let, with board or without board; all the modern improvements in the house. For particulars address D., [illegible], Box No. 1,[illegible].

NO. 12 EAST [illegible]-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bedroom, suitable for a first-class doctor or a small family; French board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. U., Box No. 160 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished, a second-story double front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 132 East 17th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 260 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; references given and required.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, BY TWO young gentlemen in a strictly private family; none others need apply; location below [illegible]. EDMUND PRITT, Box No. 1,[illegible] City.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first class; terms moderate. No. 27 East [illegible]-st.

NO. 109 EAST 20TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room, on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 75 WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also hall bedroom. Reference exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor; location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 409 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room on third floor. Apply at 17 West 24th-st., near St. James.

NO. 138 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one of two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO., HAVING CONCLUDED TO DISPOSE OF THEIR REAL PROPERTY, offer FOR SALE their splendid

WATER-FRONT ESTATE,

contiguous to the HAMILTON-AV. FERRY, BROOKLYN, comprising over twenty-six City Lots of land, extending from Degraw to Sedgwick-st., including a fine bulkhead and pier, with the right to extend the same to the Commissioner's line, equal to some ten additional lots, together with an area equal to twenty lots of water, with the sole benefit of all wharfage thereto accruing.

The improvements consist of a splendid fire-proof grain warehouse, exceeding 150 feet square, built exclusively of brick, stone and iron, with vertical wrought-iron tubular bins, in the most thorough manner, as a model structure, by the Architectural Iron Works, at a cost exceeding $[illegible] in gold. Its strength and durability have been tested for years to its full capacity, which is equal to about half a million bushels. The grain is handled and weighed by machinery, at less than one-quarter cost of manual labor. The remainder of the property is covered with good sheds, and is used as a provision storehouse.

The engines, elevators, mill and other machinery, are all of the finest description, in perfect order.

It was leased some few years since (to a single tenant, by whom it is now occupied) to 1870, all taxes and assessments paid by lessee; and at the end of term the property and machinery to be surrendered in equal good order. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3½ Pine-st.
A. HOMBLOW, Mechanics' Bank Building, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DE KALB-av. [illegible] The location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Nicolson pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE three-story frame house, with brick basement and sub-cellar, Nos. 5 and 6 Clark-st., corner Columbia; terms easy. For permits to see the house apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 39, 40 and 41 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, FOR MERcantile purposes, the three first-class five-story stores about to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and 22d-st.; each store 25 feet wide and over 100 feet deep. The basement to be excavated to the curb-stone on each street. Plans can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME-st.—Three first floors, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; all can be made to communicate, and will be let about 1st February; the best location in New-York for the clothing business or business of that kind. Address at once Box No. 3,664 Post Office, or H. BLUNT, No. 48 Broadway.

TO LET—THE "STEWART HOUSE," NO. 46 Broadway; possession can be given by first of May; one of the best locations in the City of New-York for a restaurant and lodging-house; has about 40 rooms. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 48 Broadway, or P. O. Office, Box No. 3,664.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 50x100, in West-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts.; also a plot of ground 50x100 on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY—FOR A TERM of years, a very desirable five-story, extra-wide store, west side, and extending through to Mercer-st. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE FOR sale, in the very best location on Broadway; also stock of furnishing and fancy goods if desired; a splendid chance to commence business. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 75 Broad-st., Room No. 1.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER STORES on Fulton-st., Brooklyn; an excellent stand for the trimming and fancy goods business; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 218 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Beekman and Front sts.; size, 25x120; improvements will be made to suit. Apply to WM. & R. S. CRUIKSHANK, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD AND fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 2[illegible] and [illegible] Greenwich-st. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 61 Vesey-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, REAR OFFICE ON first floor, in Pine-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Address, stating business, Box No. 261 Post Office.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 259 Pearl-st., near Fulton; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 584 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., 25x200. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLand, a small two genteel cottages; possession immediately if desired. Apply to W. W. SHERMAN, at National Bank of Commerce.

A PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE to let at No. 578 Broadway. Apply to E. P. HOYT.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR property in this City and Brooklyn. Apply or address to L. BEEBE's Real Estate Agency, Centre-st.

WANTED A FARM—TO LEASE OR WORK on shares, by a farmer of long experience. Address FARMER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A MACHINE SHOP fitted up with gear, lathes, &c., with power, if at a bargain. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.—FOR sale cheap, a full set of knives, patterns, presses and implements, all complete, for manufacturing all sizes of ladies' and gentlemen's gloves, either of silk, cotton or leather. The implements and machinery are of the best quality and character, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation. A rare opportunity for any one in the glove trade, or desiring to engage in the business. For sale, also, cheap, a silk-winding machine. Inquire at No. 46 Barclay-st., third story.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, AN old-established country store, twenty years' standing, within 18 miles of the City; country seat; a profitable business now doing; sold only on account of ill health of the owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HARDWARE PARTNER WANTED IN the importing and wholesale hardware business; a suitable party, either active or special, with $50,000 to $[illegible], can make an advantageous arrangement in a profitable, well-established and increasing business. Address W. B., Box No. 479 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAROUCHE, A DROSKY, BUILT by [illegible]; a light wagon, [illegible] all in perfect order; [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSES AND THREE [illegible] horses, cheap, [illegible] for sale. Apply at No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES; good chunks, sound, kind, from 6 to 7 years old. Also, two new wagons, two sets of harness, to close business. Apply at No. [illegible] 27th-st.

A COACH NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW for sale; one second-hand close for man; doctors' sleigh, harness, &c. To be seen at No. 278 Bowery. GEO. J. MOORE.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A SET OF light coach harness, new, suitable for a barouche or spring cart. Inquire for three days at No. 4 1st-st., near the Bowery.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands, sound and kind; $5 for each truck on any work. No. 412 East 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, HORATIO HENRIQUES. | No. 86 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale desirable business property on Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson and Laurens sts.

Also, on the streets adjacent to the proposed widening of [illegible].

Also, lots on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th avs. and up-town streets, near Central Park and Boulevard lots, and several very desirable water fronts on the East and North Rivers.

They also offer a large corner on Broome-st. and Broadway, containing over 5,000 square feet.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

5TH-AV., BELOW 17TH-ST.—First-class four-story high-stoop brick, containing all the modern improvements; large house. Lot 25x100.

IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 17TH-ST.—First-class extra wide four-story high-stoop brown, 21 feet front, with stable on rear.

30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Four-story high stoop, 20x55; lot [illegible].

STUYVESANT-PLACE, 10TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop, 22x60; lot 25x[illegible] block.

CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-ST.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, 21x50; lot 20x125.

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

STORE AND FACTORY PROPERTY.

BROADWAY AND [illegible]-ST.—Four-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, with 5 adjoining lots—valuable and desirable property.

CLINTON AND GRAND STS.—3 three-story brick buildings, fronting on Grand-st., dwellings and stores, valuable for either occupation or investment.

25TH-AV. AND 16TH-ST.—Four-story brick factory, with two-story brick store and dwelling. Factory lot, [illegible].

LOTS FOR SALE.

16 on Avenue St. Nicholas, 145th and 146th sts.
7 on 79th-st., near 8th-av. and Central Park.
22 on 11th-av., 123d and 125th sts.
16 on 5th-av. and 7th-st.
6 on 9th-av. and 59th-st., near New-av.

With many other lots on Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th avs., and on Boulevard, Central, Morningside and Riverside Parks.

WATER FRONTS.

6 valuable water fronts, containing each a large number of lots on the East and North Rivers.

HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Several desirable residences finely located in 23d, 50th and other up-town streets and avenues.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Seats, villas, farms, ocean resorts, &c., at College Point, L. I., Peekham, Westchester County, Sing Sing and Peekskill on the Hudson, Long Branch, N. J., and in the interior of the States of New-York, Connecticut and New-Jersey.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 29 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 318 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 463 Cherry-st.

STORES FOR SALE—SIX-STORY STORE No. 76 Maiden-lane.

The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Also, 200 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn.

Eighteen acres south side Staten Island. Apply to WM. H. CLARK, No. 20 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN 3D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST and 2d avs., a three-story building, 25x50; lot 25x112; terms easy. Houses and lots at Hunter's Point 20 minutes from James-slip Ferry; houses and floors to let at $7 to $20 per month. Also, plots of ground to lease. JOHN B. WOODRUFF, Hunter's Point.

ON EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—A large four-story Brown Stone front House; high basement, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

FOR SALE—IN 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a good four-story brick house, 25 feet wide, with two-story extended back building; price $[illegible]; possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA LARGE AND FINE house, [illegible] extended back buildings; [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in [illegible] a few doors from 5th-av.; high stoop; 25x55; Columbia College lease; $[illegible] per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BRICK DWELLing on the north side 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For full particulars apply at the office of JOHN HOOLAVE, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 130th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 50 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 225 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE (NO. 121 East 31st-st.) for sale on easy terms. Apply to owner, No. 380 Bowery.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 8½ Pine-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPerty, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 335 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., 6th. [illegible] will be sold at public auction at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 24th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] of about 90 acres of land, lying on the Hudson River and within less than one mile from the Staatsburg Depot, on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executrix to close the estate.

For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 120th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie. Mrs. D. E. PICKETT, Executrix, &c.

Jan. 18, 1869.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the waters, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land. HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 44 and 46 White-st.

A NEW SETTLEMENT ONLY TWO years started, now fully established, farm and fruit lands, water powers and village lots for sale to actual settlers only at $25 per acre. No fever and ague, water safe and pure, only 45 miles from New-York City on railroad.

Papers and maps sent free. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 128 Broadway, or Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J.

See this place before changing your location. The most healthy country known—air cures consumption.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a valuable estate located on Huntington Bay, 1 mile from the village, and 2½ miles from the depot, near the elegant residence of Alfred Mullins, Esq.; having fine views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The farm contains 50 acres of valuable land, embracing several handsome building sites, and has ½ mile front on the Bay. Two apple orchards and abundance of small fruit on the place. Two-story house, well built, containing eight rooms; large barn, sheds and other outbuildings. Immediate possession may be had. Price $40,000, one-third cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF M. S. ROBinson, Esq., on Raritan Bay, at Keyport, N. J., distant 28 miles from the City; two-story, French roof and basement brick house, containing 15 rooms, with all modern improvements, and finely arranged; carriage-house, accommodating four horses and [illegible]; one of the finest locations in the country, commanding fine views of the Bay to the Narrows and Sandy Hook; the grounds are to the Bay; charter of dock and water front of 92 feet; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLACK ROCK, NEAR Bridgeport, Conn., the residence of V. D. Ellsworth, Esq.; a very neat and convenient cottage of one acre of ground, with wash-house, carriage-house, barn and cow-house; the house contains 12 rooms, (parlors with folding doors;) the household furniture, horse, carriage, sleigh, &c., will be sold with the premises, hot and cold water; a fine view of the Sound in front; early possession will be given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT among the Berkshire Hills, at Lenox, Mass.; price $30,000.

Also, a fine country residence on Geneva Lake, N. Y.; price $30,000.

Also, a large estate at Pittsfield, Mass., suitable for a retired gentleman; price $60,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 205 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LANDS IN West Virginia, (who wish to make them available,) will please call or address Col. G. M. FOUTE, No. 83 East 4th-st., New-York City.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Riverdale for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Poughkeepsie for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, for investment, 150 acres for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWENTY ACRES FOR SALE AT FORT Washington. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty,) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, 335 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—L'OEIL CREVE. Sole Lessee and Director .... GRAU.

Positively last nights BUT TWO of Herve's extravaganza L'OEIL CREVE. L'OEIL CREVE, which will be withdrawn this week on account of the production on MONDAY EVENING NEXT of Lecocq's MOST CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, FLEUR DE THE, which has been in preparation at the Theatre Francais for several months, and will be performed ON MONDAY EVENING for the first time in America on a scale of extraordinary magnificence, far surpassing any production yet attempted.

L'OEIL CREVE. L'OEIL CREVE, pronounced by the unanimous voice of the Press and public as the best opera bouffe yet presented, and which is nightly received by large and fashionable audiences with increasing enthusiasm, will be presented THIS AND TO-MORROW EVENINGS, FOR THE LAST TIMES BUT ONE, with all its new and attractive effects, exquisite music, splendid choruses and the original great cast, including Mme. Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Duchesne, Gabel and the strength of the company, &c. Seats at Theatre and Nos. 701 and 169 Broadway. After 8½, half price; family circle, 50 cts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FLEUR DE THE. MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF FLEUR DE THE.

SALE OF SEATS.—The sale of boxes and seats for the first nights in America of FLEUR DE THE will commence at the Theatre Francais ticket offices, Peters', No. 169 Broadway, Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre, on SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY! ENGAGEMENT at terms almost FABULOUS of THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE, Comprising EIGHTEEN WONDERS of CONTORTION and EQUIPOISE and the ORIGINAL ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. ALL RIGHT. This is their FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT prior to their departure for Japan. NO DIMINUTION in the Star Features of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, Mlle. CARLE, Mons. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, Signorita MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the DASHWOOD SISTERS, ROBERT GREEN, CHAS. PARKER, SHERIDAN and MACK, PUNCH AND JUDY, and a host of other attractions. Gete's grand allegorical scene, THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR. Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 25 cents extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra. TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. LAST APPEARANCES EVERY EVENING THIS LAST APPEARANCES WEEK, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, Of the incomparable LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, Whose engagement at this FAMILY RESORT, now in the nineteenth week, will most positively terminate on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, when will be presented the 2 BURLESQUES FOR EACH PERFORMANCE, 2 BURLESQUES FOR EACH PERFORMANCE, ERNANI and IXION. Commencing with ERNANI, And closing with the second and third scenes of the great hit, IXION, Which embraces the principal gems of this great success. FULL ORCHESTRA AND CAST IN BOTH PIECES. Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE. And at all hours, Commodore Nutt and Miss Nestelle. ALL THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM. On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with a superior cast of characters, including Miss ROSE MASSEY, the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled MLLE. G. MORLACCHI and her full and complete SALTATORIAL COMBINATION, the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public. SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

STEINWAY HALL. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869. GRAND CONCERT, For the benefit of the LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS. With the assistance of the following array of talent: Baroness AUGUSTE VON BARNDORF, Mme. GASSANIGA, Prima Donna, Herr OLE BULL, Violinist, Herr FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist, Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS, Tenor, Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone. ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. Tickets can be had at Steinway Hall and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. PUBLIC REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, at 3 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Beer & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau, corner of Pine-st. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:20 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 9 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Northport and Syosset. All trains connect with boats to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. T. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville. —1:45 P. M., for Paterson.—5:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train.—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:[illegible].

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 10 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 4, 5:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 8 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRMA'S BENEFIT FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Her first appearance in ITALIAN OPERA. THIRD ACT OF VERDI'S

IL TROVATORE.

MLLE. IRMA .... LEONORA
MONS. AUJAC .... MANRICO
MONS. TROLLE .... CONTE DE LUNA
CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN .... MONS. GOLONEY

LA PERICHOLE.

OPERA BOUFFE BY J. OFFENBACH. SEATS NOW READY—PRICES AS USUAL. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the length of the programme, the performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor.
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD .... Manager.

LAST WEEK (but one) of LA PERICHOLE, Opera Bouffe in three acts, by J. Offenbach. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT TWO.

LA PERICHOLE.

IRMA, the Queen of Song .... as .... LA PERICHOLE
AUJAC, the charming Tenor .... as .... PIQUILLO

are without rivals in the interpretation of their respective roles, and THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE IS CROWDED NIGHTLY by witness the most brilliant success ever known, and the artistes are encored in almost every air.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the accommodation of the ladies visiting the LA PERICHOLE MATINEE ON SATURDAYS, ALL THE SEATS WILL BE RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. ADMISSION, (including reserved seats,) ONE DOLLAR. PRIVATE BOXES (four seats) SIX DOLLARS.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats can be procured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance at the box office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. EVERY EVENING, the new and original Comedy, in two acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER." Characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, CHAS. HALE, W. CAMP, C. EDMONDS, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss CAREY and Miss ANDREWS.

To be followed by an entirely new and original Burlesque, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868, produced with MUSICAL, SCENICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Characters by Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Miss ELIZA NEWTON, ANNIE FIRMIN, J. LYLE, C. MAHON, E. AMES, CLARA FISHER, BELLE FISHER, Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT, Messrs. C. HALE, E. LAMB, C. EDMONDS, A. MATTHISON, H. HURLEY, COREY, CROSSIN and others.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON. SCENERY BY DUFLOCQ and Assistants. Mechanical Effects by W. W. DEMILT. LEADER OF ORCHESTRA .... Mr. S. ECKHART.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra chairs, $1.50; balcony chairs (secured) $1.50; dress circle, (secured seats,) $1; second balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.

Admission, 75 cents; to second circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, (holding 6) $10 and $12.

JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The new drama of THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME. COCO'S FROLIC. ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER. The World's Champion, FRANK A. GIBBONS. The great comic pantomimist ROBERT BUTLER. VARIETIES. To-morrow Evening, Benefit of Mr. G. H. BOWERS. GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR.

MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED SPANISH AERIALISTS, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, who will appear in their ENTIRELY NEW, ASTOUNDING AND UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE, THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE, never before attempted in this country, and which will be found more startling and extraordinary by far than any gymnastic exploit hitherto witnessed on this continent.

ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

FIFTEENTH SEASON.

The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra lady tickets, $5.

To be had of the following members:

E. P. Fabbri, No. 30 Broad-st.
FUCHS & CLARBERY BROS., No. 68 Reade-st.
HANFT BROS., No. 403 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 8 Wall-st., and No. 71 Nassau-st.
J. B. KELLER, Cashier German Savings Bank, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KUEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
F. REEB, 5th-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.
F. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.

Boxes to be secured at HANFT BROS., No. 403 Broadway. E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28, GRAND CONCERT

given in aid of the Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, with the assistance of the following brilliant array of talent:

Baroness Von BARNDORF.
Mme. GASSANIGA, Prima Donna.
Herr OLE BULL, Violinist.
Herr F. VON INTEN, Pianist.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. F. STEINS, Baritone.

Tickets $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, and at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

EVENINGS OF TOWN.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. LAST LECTURE OF THE COURSE BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. SUBJECT—"CHARLES DICKENS." THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Fleming's, No. 582 6th-av., and at the door.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK, SIXTY-THIRD-ST. AND THIRD-AV.

GREAT NOVELTY—GREAT SUCCESS. GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE CARNIVAL THIS EVENING.

Skating, dancing and splendid music. No postponement. If the ice is poor, there will be dancing, music, and other amusements on the immense platforms, and tickets will be given each person for Carnival THURSDAY next. Costumes can be hired at the Rink.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 826 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 120, 126 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music .... Piano,
Violin .... Organ,
Theory and Composition .... Chorus Classes,
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages .... By Native Professors.

SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE INDIAN MAID .... 40c.
Perechole's Letter, 35c. Perechole Waltz .... 30c.
Velocipede Galop, (Illustrated) .... 35c.
Music Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

CHARITY BALL TICKETS.—A FEW CAN be had at Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS', No. [illegible] Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand Pianos, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE—LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 3½ o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA-BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEpendent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 204 West 24th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$50,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 145 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8. UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS. REVERBERATING LAUGHTER. SECOND VOLUME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. EVERYTHING NEW. New Scenery, New Tricks, New Costumes, New Music, New Ballets, New Properties, by Thomas Baker. CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE:

CLOWN .... as in Volume I .... GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon .... as in Volume I .... C. K. Fox.
Harlequin .... as in Volume I .... Frank Lacy.
Columbine .... as in Volume I .... Mlle. Leontine.

Among the numerous novelties will be found ASTOUNDING METAMORPHOSIS. THE LADIES AND THE ANIMATED FURNITURE. PRODIGIOUS WONDERS. THE DENCE BROTHERS AND THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. BEWITCHING BALLET, BY MLLE. RITA SANGALI AND THE MOST COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET IN THE UNITED STATES. GROTESQUE TOUR DE FORCE. G. L. FOX'S GYMNASTIC DUMPTIES. Rising 2, 4 and 10 years of age. MECHANICAL MARVELS, THE DOUBTFUL STATUARY, THE MODEL HARLEQUIN. CLASSICAL GROUPINGS, BY MLLE. SANGALI AND BALLET. EXHILARATING FUN, (by special desire,) THE GREAT BURLESQUE RAILROAD SENSATION, AS HERETOFORE. AND A BEWILDERING TRANSFORMATION SCENE. MATINEES, 1½ o'clock Wednesdays and Saturdays. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1869, Last time, Lord Lytton's great Comedy of MONEY.

Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. E. Milton, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Sedley Brown.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29, (Last time) SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

This Theatre will be CLOSED SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, FOR REHEARSAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, Will be produced, that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The cast will include the names of Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. Merton, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. E. Milton, Mr. E. Quigley, Mr. C. Howard, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Carrie Sully, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. E. Ward, Mr. E. Cashin, Miss H. Holloway, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. L. Dellmore, &c.

THE MUSIC, including an appropriate Overture—the Madrigals, Hymns, and the incidental dances composed and arranged by MR. THOMAS BAKER.

The dances figures and groupings under the direction of Mons. GROSSI.

THE SCENERY is entirely new, and has been painted by Mr. H. Isherwood, Mr. Minard Lewis, and Mr. G. Evans.

THE MEDIEVAL DECORATIONS by Mr. W. GIBSON, of Gibson's Buildings.

THE ORNAMENTAL PAINTING by Mr. W. FORDICK.

THE COSTUMES, in strict keeping with the period, by Messrs. FLANNERY, BENSCHOTEN, and HAMILTON.

THE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, (all made expressly, and from the most reliable authorities,) by Mr. JAMES TIMONEY.

THE ARMS, ARMORS AND EQUIPMENTS, imported from Paris by Messrs. HORSTMAN & CO.

THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. E. BUTLER and Mr. ARTHUR WRIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER. THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869. POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA ever produced in America, entitled AFTER DARK, Or, LONDON BY NIGHT. Introducing the Wonderful RAILROAD SCENE. EXCELLENT ACTING, SPLENDID SCENERY, &c. MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 1, 1869. First appearance of the renowned LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, in the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled the FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. The SCENERY, COSTUMES, MUSIC and EFFECTS ENTIRELY NEW. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The BOX SHEET for THURSDAY, Feb. 3, and subsequent nights, will be opened at the [illegible]

IRVING HALL.

Through the courtesy of L. F. Harrison, Esq., [illegible] Corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place.

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 28, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and continue until further notice. Seats secured for six days in advance. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE, Business Manager.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE.

Last week | of the favorite and brilliant
Last week | WORRELL SISTERS
Last week | in their popular and successful burlesque,
Last week | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

FEB. 1 | McKEAN BUCHANAN | Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1 | McKEAN BUCHANAN AND | Plebeian Daughter.
FEB. 1 | VIRGINIA BUCHANAN | Plebeian Daughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c. 11 COMEDY PERFORMANCES ONLY, 9 EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE, With the great American Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS. THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, COMEDY .... THE VICTIMS. JOSHUA BUTTERFLY—MR. JOHN E. OWENS. COMEDY .... THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. SOLON SHINGLE—MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Entire change of programme. The Rivals. Trovatore. Jack Shepherd and Joe Blueskin. Eugene Unsworth, Seymour and Dan Bryant.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

No. 114 BROADWAY. Reserved Seats for all Theatres, opening nights included.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA. "THE BALL IS UP, OR CENTRAL PARK." MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of St. Ambrose P. E. Free Church. The Grand Organ will be used upon this occasion. Admission to all parts of the house, 50c. Tickets can be obtained now, at Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 863 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall, the night of the lecture.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees respectfully announce a course of three lectures on Sculpture, by Prof. ADRIAN E. EBELL, on the SATURDAY EVENINGS of Jan. 23, 30 and Feb. 6, 1869, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union. Tickets can be obtained at the Curator's office. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will read at Steinway Hall TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Members can procure tickets at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., until Feb. 2, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association THIS EVENING, at No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. All young men welcome.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious without, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE without medicine. Dr. and Madame BOTELLA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail. Their $5 French pills are certain.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by Dr. PARKER, No. 118 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Elixir. Recommended before marriage. Consultation free all times.

POWERFUL, SAFE MEDICINE, SURE thing. Also, delicate diseases cured. Youthful vigor restored. Circulars first post. A great lady's benefactor—Dr. PARKER, No. 118 Chatham-st.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE by Dr. PARKER, No. 118 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe. Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular free.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it into the blood. $1 [illegible]. No. 3 Division-st. Since 1834.

CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

tion of taxes. To attempt this task suddenly by a surprise upon our people, by at once paralyzing their industry by arresting them in the midst of lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property without any reduction of their debt or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors or distribute their loss, would be an act of folly without example in evil in modern times. It is sometimes said that we did this in the passage of the Legal-tender act—that we inflicted the same loss on the creditor that we now deprecate for the debtor. This is not true. The effect of the Legal-tender act was undoubtedly to depreciate our notes, but the process was very slow and gradual. For more than a year it scarcely operated as a depreciation, and during all the time the capital paid off by depreciated notes was invested in bonds, bank stocks, railroads and manufacturing pursuits created by the war, which yielded as much in gold as the capital produced before the war. Capital lost nothing by the war, even when paid in greenbacks, for the demands for capital during the war made ample amends for the loss by the depreciation in greenbacks. It is estimated that the interest-bearing capital of this country now is, upon the gold basis, more than double the capital in 1860. And if it be true that appreciation now will only work the same injury to the debtor that depreciation did to the creditor, we would not be justified in peace in inflicting the same injuries justified by war, and the creditor who is usually the holder of property is better able to bear the loss of a portion of the money due him than the debtor is to bear an addition to his burden. Our power over the creditor is unlimited; we may levy taxes upon him to any amount, but we have no power to vary a contract or add to the burden of an existing debt. The question then remains, what amount of appreciation of the value of greenbacks will operate the least injuriously to all the sound business interests of our constituents? And upon this, one your Committee, after the most careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the only and the best plan was to allow them to be funded, at the pleasure of the holders, into interest-bearing bonds of the United States. In designating the bond we have selected that now familiar to the people—the ten-forty bond. The market value of this bond is now but slightly above that of the legal tenders, so that the process of appreciation of the notes will be slow, and will only advance with the improving credit of the country. It is a bond bearing as low a rate of interest as we are likely to negotiate, and yet of such intrinsic value that we may hope to see it at par with gold within a short period. It enables us after ten years to take advantage of the money market to still further reduce the interest. Its credit is supported by a permanent appropriation from an ample fund sufficient without further act of Congress to pay off every dollar of the debt in twenty-five years. Again, Sir, this provision of the bill is right when tested by the moral sense. When for sufficient reasons we cannot pay the note in coin, we are bound to give to the holder our note with interest. Such from the beginning was the policy of the Government. When the notes were first issued under the act of July 25, 1862, they were convertible at will into bonds. We, with a questionable device, by the act of March 3, 1863, took away that right, and should now restore it. During the war a greenback would purchase an equal amount of bonds of any character offered in the market. It is paid at par for the five-twenties, the ten-forties and the seven-thirties. It is now less valuable than these bonds only because it is dishonored paper, which, though due, is unpaid, and is only valuable as a forced currency, which you compel your citizens to take in payment of their debts, but refuse to take for your own bonds, except at a discount. You give the bond the benefit of the improving credit of the country, but you deny this to the note. The simplest and plainest rule of equity requires you, if you cannot pay this note, to give in exchange a bond bearing interest. And here, Sir, a difficulty presents itself that forms the basis of all, or nearly all, the division in the Committee as to this measure—What shall be done with the United States notes received into the Treasury in the process of funding? The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) will contend that they shall be retired as they are received. The Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Cattell) will insist that they must not be retired, but must be reissued. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Williams) wishes to limit the funding of greenbacks to a specific sum each month, and amendments are pending for these purposes. No doubt similar differences as to the details will occur in the Senate. My own conviction is that the notes and ten-forty bonds should be convertible and reconvertible within certain limits until both rise to the par of gold. Such a provision was reported at the last session, and is still approved by the Committee, but the opposition to it by those who widely differed from each other as to its effect, some insisting that it would produce contraction, and others expansion, caused it to be defeated. The proposition in this bill to substitute coin notes for legal-tender notes, as the latter are retired by voluntary conversion into bonds, is an attempt of the Committee of Finance to defer to the views of the Senate at the last session to effect the same object, namely: to guard against a too rapid contraction of the currency. I must, however, insist upon my conviction that the true way to guard against both undue expansion and contraction, while specie payments are suspended, is to allow the public creditor, whether noteholder or bondholder, to freely exchange one for the other, without any limitation, except that the aggregate of circulation should not exceed the United States notes now outstanding, and this aggregate may be gradually reduced as specie payments are resumed. If the Senate shall agree with this opinion, by adopting the amendment of the Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. Cattell,) then some changes will have to be made in the fourth section. If, however, the Senate still opposed this mutuality of conversion, then the substitution of coin notes should precede the cancellation of the greenbacks, or a reserve of legal tenders should be maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be issued at his discretion. Such, Sir, are the general provisions of this bill. It seeks to substitute gradually, by the voluntary action of the people, coin contracts, coin notes and convertible bank bills for currency contracts and inconvertible and unconvertible paper currency. It seeks to secure to the public creditor the prompt payment of his interest in coin, and to the people the like payment in coin of the depreciated notes held by them. If the process is too slow, it is because the danger of a more rapid process is too great. Let no man deal with this question with the hasty impulse of first impressions, for he will only illustrate his own folly. Let no man be too confident of his own opinions, until he has examined those of others. And he will then find that many have traveled this path before him, but no man yet has found an easy road to the resumption of specie payments. It now remains for me briefly to state why other propositions submitted to the Committee have not been approved. Your patience will not allow me to examine any of the multitude of suggestions that have been made in the public prints, though many of them are worthy of careful study. I will only allude to some propositions that have been referred to the Committee. The suggestion of the President to pay the interest for sixteen years, if the creditor would surrender the principal, has already been disposed of. The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency until we reach the specie basis has already been incidentally referred to. The proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) though not formally referred to the Committee, yet having the sanction of his great name, was carefully considered, and so much of it as was approved was embodied in the bill reported, but its principal portion, the repeal of the legal-tender act, after the 1st of July, next, is far too sudden, and will, if I am correct in the views already expressed, be disastrous to the great body of the active business men of the country. The plan of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) supported by an able speech, was carefully considered by the Committee. It rests upon two leading ideas. First, the accumulation of gold in the Treasury; and, second, the fixing a specific day for the resumption of specie payments. Now, in most of his speech I heartily concur. All that he says of the necessity of resuming specie payments—of the effect of contraction and the unjust discrimination that exists between the note holder and the bond holder—all this meets my hearty assent. It is the remedy he suggests we have to deal with. Would not the effect of his measure be that the Government would hoard the gold and the people the greenbacks, and thus make the contraction he fears? What more profitable investment could any man make than to take this dollar, now having a purchasable power of seventy-four cents in gold, looking it in his safe with a certainty that in two years it must be worth $1 in gold; or an annual advance of 14½ per cent. Would not every bank sharply contract its currency and hoard greenbacks as the best investment it could make? What prudent man would dare build a house or factory, a railroad or a barn, with the certain fact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvement will be worth 35 per cent. more in two years than his improvement then is worth? Why not hold his money for two years until his building will cost him one-third less? When the day comes, every man, as the sailors say, will be close-reefed; all enterprise will be suspended; every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit; and the debtor compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the Treasury—no representative of coin in circulation—his property shrunk not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the hoarders of gold. All the historical precedents show that fixing the day for the resumption inevitably lead to a contraction of the currency by the banks, so that when the day came the actual scarcity of currency prevented a demand for coin; and this process of contraction, both in England and the United States, produced the sorest distress, and this distress was only relieved in England by the Parliament requiring the loan of exchequer bills and new issues by the Bank of England. At the beginning of our Government the continental bonds were a species of currency, and as a part of the funding system of Alexander Hamilton. He provided for a new paper currency, convertible into coin, to be issued by the Bank of the United States, and without which he declared his pending system would be a failure. So, Sir, after the war of 1812, the sore distress caused by the failure of the State banks was only relieved by a new paper currency, issued by the second Bank of the United States, which Mr. Madison, yielding his continual objections, approved. We, therefore, think that the general objects sought for by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) can be better obtained by legalizing specie contracts, by utilizing the coin in the Treasury, by the gradual substitution of coin, United States notes and bank bills for the present currency, rather than accumulating gold and fixing a day for resumption. And now, Sir, a multitude of collateral topics present themselves—questions affecting the construction of contracts, questions affecting the public debt, of funding, of the reduction of the rate of interest; questions of taxation and protection, of banking and the distribution of bank circulation—all these have been considered, and no doubt will be presented to the Senate; but we have not embraced them in this bill, for the manifest reason that by attempting too much we are likely to defeat any measure tending to the resumption of specie payments. This primary duty accomplished will solve many of the questions and prepare the way for other measures. I submit to Senators who favor this bill whether it is not wiser to leave to time, to the progress of events, and to the next Congress, to deal with other matters not vital to this measure. It is only in this way that, with the confused and scattered opinions in the public mind, we can hope to accomplish anything. All these questions will be resolved wisely if we are content to follow the example set by Mr. Lincoln and by Congress during the war—to make haste slowly. Sir, you and I, and many of our associates, have been here during all the great events of our civil war. We have seen Senators from their places openly proclaim in safety their intended infamy and perjury. We have seen our only army broken and demolished, filling the streets of this city, and the rebel flag floating in sight of the dome of the Capitol. We have seen a vast section of our country filled with armed men, bold, defiant and confident, engaged in a fierce war for the overthrow of our Government. We were deserted by nearly all the Governments of Christian Europe. We have seen 300,000 of our countrymen slain in battle or falling by disease. We have met defection and doubt at home, and suffered disaster again and again. But all this has passed away. The long vacant seats are nearly all filled, and new States then in wilderness are now represented here. Our flag floats in undisputed authority over every part of our territory. All the questions of debate that have risen from time to time in this Senate Chamber have been so decided that authority has been vindicated and liberty been made universal. We are soon to see the great hero of the war clothed with the executive authority of the nation, and bearing with him into his high office the hearty good will of nearly all the people of the United States. But one thing more is to be accomplished, and that is to place our public credit on a firm, enduring foundation, so that the world may say that this Republic is not wanting either in valor or honor. We may then give way to those who are rapidly treading in our footsteps with a consciousness of having performed our full duty to our country.

REMARKS OF MR. CORBETT.

Mr. Corbett followed Mr. Sherman, and recited a long speech, in which he discussed very humorously, the speech of Senator Morton on the finances, the President's recommendations on the subject, and the reports of the Secretary of Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States. The latter gentleman, differing in many things, agreed in the virtuous and chaste indignation with which they regarded anybody who proposed to violate the national honor by repudiation. Yet their own reports, particularly that of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished evidence sufficient to satisfy him that our public debt could never be paid. But repudiation was no new thing in the history of this country. There had been early and late examples of it. An early one was the action of the men of the Revolution, who, without an attempt at redemption, abandoned the currency of the war, and another later and much more shocking, was the appropriation by the United States Government of a vast amount of private property—the slaves of the loyal people of Kentucky and other States, under a promise of payment compensation, which promise was afterward repudiated. Considering the effect upon the impoverished people of the South, of the adoption of any of the proposed plans of contracting the currency, he said it would be most disastrous. They might bear a gentle inflation, but contraction would ruin them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BRANCH.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCreery's speech, Mr. Morton moved to postpone the Finance bill and resume the consideration of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The motion was agreed to, and the latter bill was again before the Senate, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Conkling yesterday.

Mr. Conkling modified the amendment by striking out the clause fixing the point at which the Central Branch Road shall unite with the Smoky Hill route.

The amendment was then voted upon and lost.

Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment declaring the subsidy should not exceed $1,200,000.

Lost—yeas 23, nays 27.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment providing that the interest on the bonds authorized by this bill to be issued, should not exceed five per cent. in currency. Lost.

The bill was then read a third time and rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sumner, Thayer, Van Winkle, Welch, Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Conness, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Poole, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Whyte, Willey, Williams—28.

Mr. Morton moved to take up again the Currency bill.

Mr. Stewart moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion that Mr. Conkling might move to go into Executive Session, but before the latter motion could be made Mr. Cameron renewed the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sherman asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to withdraw the motion, in order that he might move to go into Executive Session.

Mr. Cameron—But I do not want to go into Executive Session. [Laughter.]

Other motions to adjourn were made and lost, but finally at 4:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effects of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty on the trade of the United States with Canada and the other British American Provinces, and as to the present condition of such Provinces, the relations between them, and the state of the American and British fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. McCarthy objected.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Scofield proceeded to address the House on the subject. He began by inquiring what we should have for money, not now while we are in a pinch, but in the future. It should not be exclusively metallic. State banking was condemned by its complexity, forgeries and counterfeits, and forbidden by the Constitution. If properly construed we were left only to a choice between Treasury notes and National Bank notes. Of these two the billholder had no choice, because he was equally secured with either. We should retain a part of the interest of the bank bonds, so that the Treasury would have no losses. We could then consult the wants of trade, and for that purpose national banking was the best. He denounced the system of exchanging bonds for notes and notes for bonds, and claimed that it must be disastrous. On the subject of resumption he alleged that before the war we could only float two hundred millions of paper and pay specie. We could do better now; but could not float the $700,000,000 now out. He examined the proposed plans of resumption, and claimed that all that were possible led to contraction and low prices, and that any plan would so result. It was not in the power of legislation to float $700,000,000 with our proper share of the world's specie. Specie payments meant contraction by any plan. He should vote against any resumption at this session, because his constituents were opposed to it.

EVENING SESSIONS.

After Mr. Scofield had closed his argument, Mr. Ingersoll took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Schenck, who asked unanimous consent to have evening sessions for general debate, commencing this evening. No objection being made, the evening sessions for general debate in Committee of the Whole were ordered.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, desired that the House should come to an understanding in relation to the public business, as the indications were yesterday that the House was not disposed to go to the public business at all. There were but thirty-one working days of this Congress left, and there were six of the most important Appropriation bills not yet acted upon by the House. The Committee on Appropriations had endeavored to do its duty faithfully; its members had remained in Washington during the recess, and given their attention to the preparation of Appropriation bills. It was for the Republican side of the House to determine whether they should refuse to do public business, or should devote themselves to the discussion and passage of all sorts of schemes, and thus compel an extra session of Congress to run up to July, and break down the incoming Administration and sink it "deeper than ever plummet sounded."

Mr. Lynch inquired whether the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) did not consider a bill in relation to currency and finance a matter of public business.

Mr. Washburne replied that by public business he meant the Appropriation bills.

The Speaker stated the business that was pressing on the attention of the House. There was the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment; the Constitutional Amendment and bill relating to suffrage; the Chairman of the Election Committee had given notice of his intention to call up soon the Georgia Contested Election case; the Reconstruction Committee had notified the Chair that it had important business to present to the House, and there were four or five motions to reconsider pending, which could be called up at any time. There were also one or two special orders, and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Schenck) had given notice of his intention to press the bill relating to the Tariff and Internal Revenue. The House would therefore see that business was pressing from various directions.

After some further discussion as to the condition of business, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, was laid on the table, and the bill, therefore, remains committed.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment and bill relating to suffrage were then taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Boutwell, were postponed until after the morning hour.

In the meantime, substitutes for it were offered by Messrs. Bingham, Shellabarger and Ward.

Mr. Bingham's substitute is as follows:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any citizen of the United States, of sound mind and over 21 years of age, the equal exercise of the elective franchise at all elections in the State wherein he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter engage in rebellion, or insurrection, or who may have been, or shall be duly convicted of treason or other crime of the grade of felony in common law."

The substitute of Mr. Shellabarger is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. Bingham's, except that Mr. Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in rebellion, while Mr. Bingham's only permits the disfranchisement of those who may hereafter engage in rebellion.

The substitute of Mr. Ward, like that of Mr. Shellabarger's, applies to those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the term of residence required of voters at longer than one year.

THE PENSION LAW.

The House then took up, as the business of the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday relating to the operations of the Pension law. The second section of the bill, which directs the withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage, received much opposition.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to strike it out, and

Mr. Schenck characterized it as the most monstrous and disgraceful proposition he had ever seen in any bill, inasmuch as it is proposed to make the Court of Pensions the judge of the morals and virtues of the widows of soldiers of the Republic, and required them to prove a negative.

Mr. Ingersoll took a like view of the section, which, he declared, would be a disgrace to the statute books and an outrage to the widows of soldiers. It could never have emanated from any section of the country but from the coldest, frigid State of Maine. [Laughter.]

After further discussion, Mr. Arnell moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected, 47 to 67.

Mr. Perham moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House then took up the Constitutional Amendment and bill in relation to suffrage, reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Judiciary, and was addressed by Mr. Eldridge in opposition to them. He argued that the right to control suffrage and elections was in the respective States, not in Congress. The powers and rights and liberties of the States and of the people did not come down from Congress or from the Federal Government. There were some powers with which Congress had not been intrusted. Congress could not determine just how much liberty the people should enjoy. All the powers of the Federal Government came up from the States and from the people. Congress never had and never could have the rightful authority to exercise any powers not given to it by the Constitution. The exercise of any other powers was rank usurpation. He criticised Mr. Boutwell's appeal to partisanship, and asked where had the Republican Party derived its power and charge to reorganize the States that did not rebel. In his judgment the Republican members of the House could not force this measure upon the country without covering the party with another dishonor, or without a shameful violation of party pledges and party faith. How many States would the Republican Party have carried at the last election with such a measure inscribed upon its platform? Where would have been Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana? Such a measure would alone have defeated the Republican candidate for President and Vice-President, with all their great personal popularity. He was sorry that his distinguished colleague on the Committee (Mr. Boutwell) had not been able to base his proposition on the Constitution, and law, instead of appealing to the base interests of party.

The subject then passed over for the day.

EXPLOSIVE LIQUORS.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition from the New-York Board of Underwriters, to regulate and control the manufacture and sale of petroleum and other dangerous liquids, so as to preserve life and property. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Grover, an allowance of one year's pay as a Representative was made to Mr. Switzler, who contested the seat of Mr. Anderson, of Missouri.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 3:10 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Schenck in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A discussion in reference to the pay of the Clerk of the Committee on Public Lands, brought out Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who declared that if the constituents of members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomac. (Laughter.) What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them: Capitol Police, $65,000; Clerks, $80,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, $5,000; Post Office, $35,000; Laborers, $16,000; Folding-room, $60,000; Doorkeepers, $44,000; Clerks to Committees, $35,000; Pages, $8,000—Total, $388,000. Referring to other items for the Capitol Police, Mr. Washburne said there had been a howl got up last session that Andrew Johnson was to take possession of the Capitol.

Mr. Maynard rose to a question of order. It was not in order to charge members of the House with howling.

The Chairman expressed the opinion it was so consistent with the fact that he could not rule it out of order. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Washburne—I say, Mr. Chairman, that with the howling that was got up that the Capitol was going to be attacked by Andrew Johnson, we armed a little brigade of Police which cost us $65,000 a year. There were $388,000 a year for which the people were taxed to run this House of Representatives. I say there is no justification for that. This was done in face of our protestations as a party, of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and of our protestations on the stump that we were going to stop all those preparations and become economical. I ask, gentlemen, if that is the way we are going on? I desire the reporters of the Associated Press to put those figures in print.

The appropriation was voted in, and subsequently an amendment to increase the compensation of the reading clerks was agreed to.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to strike out the item for two reporters to the Committee, and argued against it.

Messrs. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and Washburne, of Illinois, explained and defended the item, and the motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to strike out the item of $10,000 for furniture and repairs, remarking that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, had informed him that the item was not necessary. He added that the Clerk of the House had managed the fund for repairs very economically and very honestly.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Phelps moved to strike out the item of $29,150 for newspapers and stationery for members, at $125 each.

Without acting on the amendment the Committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Broomall in the chair.

Mr. Ingersoll made a speech on the subject of the finances and currency, arguing in favor of a paper currency as against metallic currency. The resumption of specie payments at the present time he regarded as an impossibility. If attempted, it could only be temporary and would be followed by a disastrous financial crash. Specie payment meant less bread for the poor man, less prosperity, less peace. The property of the laboring classes would be sacrificed to the Shylocks, and universal bankruptcy and ruin would overshadow, as a cloud, the whole country. He warned Congress not to run the country into specie payment until the great national debt was wiped out. Let the debt be paid first.

Mr. Eldridge remarked in an under tone, "You are a good Democrat." [Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll, without noticing the remark, went on to call the attention of the House to two propositions that had been introduced by himself, not looking to a resumption of specie payments, but looking to appreciating the value and power of the greenback currency. As to the National Bank system, it was a close corporation. The three hundred millions of circulation had been all taken. $300,000,000 more was held in the Eastern States, leaving but $91,000,000 for all the other vast domain of the United States. Massachusetts, with a population of less than 1,500,000, had $60,000,000 in round numbers of the National Bank circulation, while Illinois, with a population close on to 3,000,000, has less than $11,000,000 of that circulation. We of the West said we demand that that outrage be no longer continued, and that the distribution of the National Bank circulation, if that system is to be continued, shall be equalized, and that the West and the South shall have their proper share of that money or we will wipe it out. Is it republican that one State, with a population of 1,300,000, should own one-fifth of the entire circulation of the United States? I insist that it is not. How will you remedy this? By the adoption of my bill which proposed a repeal of the restrictive clause on circulation, making the National Bank system a free system, so that the West and the South may receive all the circulation that they require for their legitimate business purposes. If those who are interested in the National Bank system wish to continue it, they had better adopt my views, or something like them, or they will wake up some fine morning to find their National Bank system is numbered with the things that were.

Mr. Ingersoll went on to point out the enormous profits of the National Banks, showing that they did a loan and discount business on nearly $2,500,000,000, on a capital of $426,000,000, realizing—with the interest on the bonds deposited to secure circulation—a profit of $90,000,000.

He was proceeding to comment on these figures when his hour expired.

He was followed by Mr. Cullom, who addressed the House on the subject of national policies, defending the position of the Republican Party in connection with reconstruction.

Mr. Kerr followed, speaking in reference to the proposed constitutional amendment and the bill reported by Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. Niblack next addressed the House on the subject of the revenue of the Government.

At the conclusion of his remarks at 10 o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Eclipse of the Moon.

The programme of the astronomers for last evening's entertainment in the skies was carried out with great exactness. As seen from this City the shadow of the earth began to cut off the northern limit of its satellite at 7:39 P. M. The satellite, though one of its limbs was thus amputated, stood it well, though the clouds that passed over its face and rendered its obscuration at times obscure to the beholder, seemed to indicate that it was not altogether pleased with the operation.

The size of the eclipse was .450 of the moon's diameter, equal to five digits and a half, just as the astronomers predicted. The first contact of the shadow occurred at a point 80° to the east of the north point, and the last contact at a point [illegible] north point, the shadow being determined by drawing an imaginary line from the moon's center toward the north pole of north star and toward the northern point of the horizon. The middle, or time of greatest obscuration, was reached at 8:38 P. M., and the eclipse ended at 9:38 P. M. After it was all over the full-orbed moon shone forth brightly, and continued upon her majestic course as calmly as if not a shadow had crossed her path.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Printers and their Employers—Strike of the Sailors—The Plasterers.

The book and job printers now on a strike for higher wages, held sessions at Bonnie Hall, No. 66 East Broadway, yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning several additional offices were reported as having given their adherence to the new terms of $20 a week instead of $18, or 50 cents per thousand ems for leaded matter and 54 cents for solid matter.

At the afternoon meeting a Committee, appointed the day before to see the Board of Aldermen Committee on Printing and Stationery, reported that they had been unable to procure an interview with the individuals composing that Committee. They asked therefore to be discharged. A long debate ensued, during which strong terms of reproach were used against the New-York Printing Company, which does the City printing. The Committee was discharged, and another appointed to draft resolutions condemning the action of the New-York Printing Company, and animadverting upon the conduct of the Common Council for giving business to an office which refused to pay the small and necessary advance demanded. Another committee was also named to wait upon the Company immediately.

The Printers Coöperative Union were reported as having agreed to an advance of three cents per thousand ems on solid matter.

In the evening the following names were given as having acceded to the new terms demanded: Macdonall & Co., A. W. King, J. W. Pratt, Bacheler, Polhemus Cobbs, Peck & Winchell, Francis Hart & Co., Douglass Taylor, *Church Press*, New-York Economical Printing Company, Bassford, Sr., and Charles H. Jones. Those reported in the Times of yesterday, were Francis & Loutrel, Brownell & O'Keefe, Sackett & McKay, *Agriculturist*, *Fireside Companion*, Smith & McDougal, Stone & Barron, Harper Brothers, Sun job office, *Evening Post* job office, Holman, Nesbitt, Appleton, Russell, Metropolitan Job Office and John J. Reed. These firms comprise the entire list, though a number of small establishments are understood to have followed suit, without their names having been given in by their employes.

The committees appointed in the afternoon to wait upon the New-York Printing Company had nothing definite to report, but hoped speedily to render a satisfactory statement.

An unofficial statement was presented, to the effect that at the meeting of employers during the day the following scale of prices was resolved on: 44 cents for leaded reprint, 47 cents for solid reprint, 50 cents for solid manuscript and 47 cents for leaded manuscript. It was also added that if a compositor was an efficient workman, the employers were willing to pay him $20 a week for ten hours' daily labor. If not efficient, they would give him what they chose. A motion was made to lay the report under the table, which was received with loud laughter.

The following resolutions were then read, after which the meeting adjourned until noon to-day:

Whereas, A statement has appeared in this (yesterday) morning's *Tribune* relative to the strike now going on in the book and job offices in this City, which, from its tone, shows it to have been written or dictated by a party of mailers to New-York Typographical Union No. 6; and

Whereas, Such statement is calculated to produce a false impression as to the matter at issue between this Union and the employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That so much of said statement as is contained in the first paragraph, from beginning to end, is untrue in every particular, and that we stand firm in our demands and will continue so to do until the scale is complied with.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are tendered to the daily papers of this City generally for their impartial reports in regard to our proceedings.

MEETING OF EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

The employing printers met yesterday. Many of the leading book and job offices were represented [illegible] C. A. Alvord, John F. Trow, E. O. Jenkins, Baker & Godwin, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, Westcott & Co., W. C. Martin, Francis Hart & Co., J. J. Reed, J. P. Prall, M. W. Siebert, J. W. Oliver, J. F. Baldwin, McCrea & Miller, Smith & McDougal, Lovejoy & Son, and others.

The employers decided that they could not accede to the demands of the Printers' Union, for the reason that business would not warrant an increase of rates, and because they had been paying for two years from ten to twenty per cent. more than was paid in other cities. They ascertained that large quantities of work had been sent elsewhere for execution, owing to the high prices ruling here, and they were certain that no further advance could be paid without great detriment to their business.

Reports were received from nearly all the principal establishments, and it was ascertained that only in one or two of these, belonging to publishers who do their own work, and a few unimportant job printing establishments, had acceded to the increased rates demanded by the journeymen. It was also reported that the prices had not been advanced in Boston and Philadelphia.

The employers decided to make no change in prices between solid and leaded matter, and to offer three cents per 1,000 ems more for matter not leaded. In all other particulars of any importance they decided to adhere to the old rates. The resolution not to accede to the new rates demanded by the journeymen was passed unanimously, and a determination expressed not to recede from the stand taken. It was stated that the house of Gray & Green were procuring plenty of hands at the old rates.

SAILORS' STRIKE.

There is no comprehensive organization in connection with the strike of the sailors. A few straggling parties have been meeting in Franklin-square and the Battery, within the last few days, but any resolutions they may have formed apply only to themselves, and not to the sailors in port at large. Before the Winter approached, $30 a month was paid them for European voyages and $30 or $35 for long voyages, or West India voyages; but owing to the great influx of lake and river hands since the cold weather set in, men have been shipped at $18, and were glad to receive the employment. Many captains have adopted a plan of charging a fee of $5 to every sailor shipping on board their vessels before giving him an order on the owners to be allowed to sign articles. This is much complained of. The sailors ask $30 a month for their services, which amounts to $1 a day, and their food. A land laborer receives $1 50 to $2 a day, finding himself, and there is no reason why a man facing the hardships of the sea should not receive an equal equivalent.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE.

The plasterers working in the employ of John J. Conover, the master mason superintending the erection of Arnold & Constable's new store on Broadway, struck a week or more ago, on his refusal to employ them at eight hours a day, which was the limit they had long been working upon. Mr. Conover procured a number of non-society plasterers, who were willing to work ten hours a day, but is said not to have a sufficient amount for his needs. Conover is the only employer under whom plasterers have lately struck.

SPORTING.

The Return Main Between New-York and Virginia—The Latter Pays Forfeit—Main Between New-York and New-Jersey—The Latter Victorious.

There was a large attendance yesterday of sporting men assembled at a retired spot in New-Jersey to witness the anticipated return main between the North and the South, as represented by New-York and Virginia. When the match between the two States was originally made, some two months ago, it was agreed to fight two distinct mains of game cocks, showing seventeen birds on each side in each main, and to fight all that fall in at equal weights for $200 each battle, and $1,000 the main. The first contest came off on the 18th inst., and the Southern party were so demoralized by the hollow defeat that they sustained at the heels of the Northern fowls, that yesterday they never put in an appearance at the place named for fighting, preferring to pay forfeit rather than encounter certain defeat.

In this emergency an impromptu main between a celebrated stream of New-Jersey fowls, known as the Ludlow breed, and the birds of the New-York party, was arranged, so that the visitors might not go away disappointed. It was agreed to fight for $40 each battle and $200 the main, and seven couples were found to "fall in" in weight. The New-York fowls had a decided advantage in point of condition, having been carefully trained for the more important main with their Southern rivals, while the New-Jersey birds were far from being fit for the pit. This caused the former to be the favorites in the betting at twenty to fourteen in each battle; but the issue showed that the knowing ones were mistaken. New-Jersey won the first three battles in quick style, lost the fourth and won the fifth, which decided the main, being four out of seven fights. In the sixth battle the New-Jersey bird killed himself with his own spur at the very first fly, and in the seventh and last, and which was also the gamest and best-fought of the main, the New-Yorker only obtained the victory by the death of his opponent, who fought to the very last. This gave three battles to New-York against four for New-Jersey, the latter consequently being declared the victors.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway—Death of Judge Walbridge, of Ithaca, N. Y.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Judge H. S. Walbridge, of Ithaca, was instantly killed at the west end of the Erie tunnel by being struck by a passing train. He had, it appears, come down by a train upon the Erie Road, and stepped off at its junction with the Morris and Essex, intending to go to Newark by the other road. While waiting for the train he walked slowly down toward the tunnel between the tracks of the two roads, and while in this situation was passed by two trains, one on each side. He was struck by one of the cars of the Erie train, and thrown against the Morris and Essex cars, and when taken up was found to be nearly dead. His body was removed at once to Hoboken, where Coroner White impanneled a jury, and adjourned it to Friday next.

The deceased was about 60 years of age, a brother of Gen. Walbridge, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State. His body will be removed by his friends to his home in Ithaca.

The Sale of Seats at Booth's Theatre.

At Irving Hall, yesterday, the sale of seats for the opening night of Booth's new theatre was concluded. It included the seats in the dress circle and family circle. The former brought an average of $6 each, and the latter an average of $2 50 each. The total receipts of both sales are about $10,000. It is said that, in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent it, a great many of the choice seats are in the hands of speculators.

Another Street Outrage.

Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Bernard Leddy, who lives in Forty-third-street, near Fourth-avenue, was on his way home, and when in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, he was approached from behind by a foot-pad, who, without saying a word, attacked him with a slung-shot, giving him three violent blows on the head. Mr. Leddy turned upon his assailant, and succeeded in snatching the slung-shot from his hand. The ruffian being thus disarmed fled before Mr. Leddy could secure him, or even obtain such view of his person as would enable him to give a personal description sufficiently minute to lead to the arrest of the outlaw.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An interesting exhibition of gymnastics, fencing, &c., took place yesterday evening at William Wood's gymnasium, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. A class of thirty men went through various exercises with and without apparatus. The Martin brothers performed on the double trapeze. Messrs. Burmeyer, Roosevelt and Gaynor showed their strength with dumb-bells. The Decker brothers, formerly of the New-York Circus, executed acrobatic feats and posturing, as did also the Turner brothers, who are likely to become distinguished performers. Prof. Heintz exhibited some good fencing. Mr. Wood, with a class, went through Indian club exercises, illustrating his original system. Mr. J. Hoffman, an amateur, performed on the single trapeze, and the exhibition closed agreeably with a promenade concert, music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

"Dickens" is the title of a lecture to be given to-night at Tremont Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, by Hon. Geo. W. Curtis, being the last of "Evenings Up Town." The great English story-teller can have no more congenial or able compeer to draw his portrait than his American cousin, and the admirers of both should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an interesting lecture on "Rational Amusement" before the Plymouth Church Young People's Association, in Brooklyn, last evening. There was a large and deeply interested audience.

The Workingwomen's Association last evening listened to an address by Miss Susan B. Anthony, and appointed a Committee of three to procure a charter for the Association, and take measures to issue stock for the purpose of raising funds.

Mr. George Vandenhoff is announced to read before the Young Men's Christian Association on Feb. 3. Free tickets will be supplied to members at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, until the 1st prox.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Peithologian Society, of Columbia College, will be celebrated at the New-York Academy of Music on Friday evening next.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the basement of No. 104 Duane-street, occupied by Hirsch & Feld, dealers in cotton, twine, &c., who sustained a loss of $3,000; insured. The first floor is occupied by Bernhoff & Livingston, fancy goods. Loss on stock $300; insured.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the New-York Clearing-house, to organize a coöperative life insurance association of bank employes. A committee of eleven was appointed by the Chair to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting; that meeting to take place at the end of two weeks in the same place, and to consist of one delegate from each bank.

Officer Christy, of the Second Ward Police, arrested James Ryan yesterday, as he had in his possession a large quantity of shoes, for which he could give no proper account. It was subsequently ascertained that August Baron, of No. 39 Cortlandt-street, had lost $67 worth of shoes, and he identified those taken from Ryan as his property. On this statement of facts the Magistrate held Ryan for trial.

George Kitchell, an errand boy in the employ of Mrs. Jane Walters, a dressmaker in Ninth-[illegible] Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officers [illegible] and [illegible], of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of having converted the funds of his employer to his own use. It appeared that he was intrusted with money to buy goods, but kept the money and had the goods charged to Mrs. Walters. In this way it is alleged that he has obtained some $200 during the last three months. A complaint was only taken, however, for $9, and he was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Coleman, of the Thirteenth Precinct, passing the store of Timothy Cunningham, No. 99 Broome-street, noticed that a panel had been taken out of the front door and a hole thus made large enough to pass a man. Waiting for a moment, he had the satisfaction of capturing a man as he was in the act of coming out of the store by the hole mentioned. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas McMahon, and was committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

Louis Rohling, of No. 130 East Houston-street, made an affidavit, stating that in October, 1867, he intrusted a baker's wagon, worth $100, to Joseph Rohling to keep for him, until he should desire to use it, but that instead of doing so, Joseph sold it, and going immediately to Europe, did not return until a few days ago, since when he caused him to be arrested on a charge of grand larceny. The accused was held for an examination.

Frederick Martin, of No. 176 Laurens-street, was run over at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the corner of Canal and Elm streets by a cart, and his left leg fractured. John Murphy, of No. 119 Sixth-avenue, who was in charge of the cart, was arrested and locked up in the Franklin-street Station-house.

Mary Flynn, of No. 50 Spring-street, was badly burned last evening, in her apartment, by her clothing taking fire from the stove.

At 6 P. M. a kerosene lamp exploded in the apartment of Edward Hathaway, No. 745 Sixth-street. It happened that no damage was done.

At 7 o'clock P. M., a fire occurred on the fifth floor of No. 78 Franklin-street, damaging the building about $150. The stock of the occupants was slightly damaged by water.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 75¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25; Illinois, 93½.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 27—11 A. M.

Cotton—The market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—California Wheat, 11s. 7d. ℔ cental. Linseed Oil, £29 10s. ℔ ton.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer, but unchanged. Stocks steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 42.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 27—1 P. M.

Cotton—The market is firmer, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales. There is some business doing in Cotton to arrive to-day. Sales have been made at 11½d. ℔ lb. for Middling Uplands. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western. Provisions—Lard buoyant at 76s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10d. ℔ gallon. Common Rosin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil firmer, but not quotably higher.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Havre, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton—The market opens unchanged both on the spot and afloat.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

United States Five-twenty bonds quiet at 75¾.

Frankfort, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

United States Five-twenty bonds quiet and steady at 79¾@79⅞ for the old issue.

Antwerp, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Petroleum quiet and steady at 56f.@56½f. for Standard White.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. American securities close at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 75¾; Erie Railway shares, 25¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 27—4:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11½d.@11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@12d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. Produce—Spirits Petroleum buoyant at 9d. ℔ gallon; Refined firm at 1s. 10d.; Turpentine firmer, but not quotably higher.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Linseed Oil, £29 5s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum firm at 1s. 11d. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 39s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Calcutta Linseed [illegible], but unchanged.

Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

Havre, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton—The market closed quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 27—[illegible] P. M.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d. ℔ gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Exchange on New-York steady at 1-10 premium. Flour quiet and steady at [illegible] for Spring Extras. Wheat less active and declined ¼c.; No. 1 at $1 19@$1 21; and $1 15½@$1 16¼ for No. 2; since 'Change, No. 2 declined ¼c.@¾c. Corn declined ½c.@¾c., but firm at the close; New, 55c.@56c.; No grade, 51c.@51¾c.; No. 1 Old, 64c., in store. Rye in fair demand and advanced [illegible]; sales of No. 1 at $1 20@$1 22. Barley quiet at $1 71½@$1 72. Provisions active; Only Mess Pork weak at $30 ½. Lard less firm at 18½c. Bulk Meats steady and prices unchanged; Dry Salted Shoulders, 12½c., buyers for February; Short Ribbed Middles, 15½c.; Rough Sides, 15½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 15c. on the spot. Dressed Hogs dull at $12@$12 50. Live Hogs active and firm at $10 [illegible]; Shipping Grades, $11 75; Good packing, $11 [illegible]. Cattle active and advanced 15c.; Cows, $4 25@$5 50 for Fair to Medium; Extra Shipping Steers, $7 [illegible]. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye, 2,100 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Tobacco in good demand; the offerings were light. Cotton, 27¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Choice Red Fall, [illegible]. Corn weak at [illegible]. Oats steady and inactive at [illegible]. Barley—Prime to Choice Iowa, [illegible]. Rye firm at [illegible]. Whisky nominal at [illegible]. Pork active at [illegible] on the spot; sales for future delivery at [illegible]. Bulk Meats very stiff; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Receipts to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Flour closed advancing; the demand is speculative; Family, $7 75@$8. Corn dull at 58c.@60c. Wheat dull and prices unchanged. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and steady. Oats in good demand at 61c.@63c. Cotton in demand at 28c. for Middling Uplands. Whisky dull at 95c.@96c. Mess Pork held at $31; no sales above $30 50, and little offering at any price. Lard held at 20c., but offered very sparingly. Bulk Meats in demand at 12c.@12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; 300,000 lbs. sold at 14¼c. for Shoulders, 15¾c. for Sides, delivered in March. Bacon firm, but little out of smoke; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c., and ½c. higher asked later in the day.

Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Flour is dull at $6@$7 for City Ground Spring; Rye Flour, $7. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn strong, with New in fair demand; sales 7 car lots at 75c., on the track, and 11 car lots at 78c., on the track. Oats nominal at 64c.@65c. Barley active; sales 2,500 bushels Canada at $2 05, delivered at the malt-house; 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 08, in store; 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 10, in store, closing firm at outside figure. Rye nominal at about $1 35. Seeds steady and quiet. Pork advanced to $35 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 20c. Highwines, $1 at retail. Dressed Hogs nominal at $12 50@$13.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 28½c. Flour more active, but prices unchanged: Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 50; do. Family, $10@$11 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 50; do. Extra, $7 75@$10; do. Family, $10 25@$13 50; Western Family, $8 25@$9 75; do. Extra, $7 25@$8; do. Family, $8 75@$10 50. Wheat firmer; sales Prime Red at $2 20@$2 25. Corn firm; White at 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 85c.@88c. Oats firm at 75c.@77c. Rye firm at $1 45@$1 57. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon active; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Hams, 20c. Lard firm at 20½c.@21c.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton advanced firmer by ½c.; Middlings, 27½c.@28c.; sales 5,500 bales; receipts 6,091 bales. Gold, 137. Exchange—Sterling, 148¾; Commercial, 145¾. New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Flour quiet; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 12½@$7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. Corn active and scarce, at 70c.@80c. Oats firm at 70c. Bran, $1 10@$1 15. Hay, $24. Pork, $32 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Lard—In Tierces, 20½c.; in Kegs, 23½c. Sugar quiet; common, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13c. Tallow—Clarified, 14½c.@15c. Molasses declined; Prime, 65c.@68c.; Choice, 70c. Whisky dull and unchanged. Coffee—Fair, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Prime, 16½c.@17¼c.

Oswego, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 58; White Canada at $2 05@$2 25. Corn quiet and steady at $1 03. Oats are selling in small lots at 68c. for Western. Barley, $2 [illegible] for Western. Corn Meal, $2 [illegible] ℔ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; and Middlings, $38@$40 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 85c.; and to Albany, 65c.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Flour weak and prices unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 12¾. Oats firmer at 48¾c. for No. 2. Corn firm; New, 55c. Rye scarce and closed advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 18. Barley nominal; sales at $1 75@$1 80. Provisions quiet and prices unchanged. Dressed Hogs quiet at $12@$12 25. Receipts to-day—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 200 Dressed Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Pork.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton unchanged. Flour more active, but prices irregular: Superfine, $6@$6 25; Extra, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7@$8 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13. Wheat inactive and market favors buyers; Red, $1 90@$1 95; Amber, $1 90@$2; White, $2 [illegible]. Rye, $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet; New Yellow, 85c.@88c.; New White, 85c. Oats inactive; Western, 73c.@74c. Petroleum, Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Whisky offered at 98c.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Tobacco—Sales 253 hhds. Lugs to Cutting Leaf at $6@$22. Cotton, 28c. Mess Pork, $31@$31 50. Lard, 19c.@20c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@19c. Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c., all packed. Superfine Flour, $6@$6 25. Wheat, $1 60@$1 65. Corn, 65c.@67c. Oats, 60c.@62c. Rye, $1 40@$1 45. Raw Whisky, $1.

Memphis, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton quiet at 28c.; receipts to-day, 1,316 bales; exports, 900 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn firm at 80c.@82c. Oats firm at 75c. Mess Pork, $32. Lard firm at 21c. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 52c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady; prices unchanged. Tar firm at $2 80. Cotton firmer at 27½c. for Middlings.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton—The market is more active and firmer; sales, 726 bales; receipts, 680 bales; Middlings, 26c.

Savannah, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton closed firm; sales, 4,000 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1,404 bales.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Cotton firmer; sales, 800 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 2,181 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

All care and anxiety about burglary removed by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Hundreds who are using it testify to this fact. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements. Bear in mind we have the right and will sue and deal with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. The rubber coat on the street has no connection with this office.

E. HOLMES, No. 234 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia	Jan. 13	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 30	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Eagle	Jan. 28	New-York	Havana.
Granada	Jan. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at the General Post Office at 11 M. Supplementary mail for post letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem		
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport		
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, Fall River mail	3 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Thames, for Savannah—Henry Szecht, John Szecht, Lawrence Henry, E. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Waring, R. Wallace, J. R. Robertson, Mrs. C. Oakey, F. A. Davidson and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mrs. E. C. Hall, George W. Wyfle, Gilbert F. Beekman, John L. Stephens, D. C. Woods and wife, Edwin Churchill and son, Miss Emily Brownell, E. Stearns, John Jeffrie, Miss I. Trueman, S. R. Baycroft, A. Bigelow, F. Lane, R. Guthrey, E. Crane, R. La Bean, R. R. Webster, C. O'Callaghan, Miss E. O'Callaghan, Miss M. G. O'Callaghan, Alfred C. Clay and wife, Mrs. C. C. Van Wyck, F. Planet, Charles Chadborne, Mr. Mendelsohn, C. J. Morgan, U. S. N.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—W. C. Smith, Dallas Tenbrook, George F. Palmer, Robert Warren, A. Mutour, Martin Rowan, Miss Fanny Mitchell, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Mary Simpson, Mrs. Lanahan, John Robinson and lady, W. O. Winser, David Garrets.

In steamship Tybee, from Galveston—W. S. Campion, A. H. Eck, Thomas Harris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 14	Sun sets	5 13	Moon rises	6 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 51	Gov. Island	8 40	Hell Gate	10 01

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Daily News*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, S. Lowden; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Bristol, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Mozart, (N. G.,) Lovenger, Buenos Ayres, Dare & Brook.

Brigs Aces, Mitchell, Havana, Miller & Houghton; Minnie A. Smith, Ray, Gibraltar and Cadiz, W. Ray & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Louisiana, (Br.,) Bouche, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie; Annie E., (Br.,) Edgett, Kingston, Jam., Haney & Parker; Annie Freeman, Reed, Wilmington, Del., W. B. Vonderwalle; Daniel Watson, Jones, Sarnia, S. P. Sherman; G. J. Palmer, Smoot, Demerara, Ed. Rowe; Jamestown, Rogers, Richmond, S. L. McCready & Co.; H. E. Ames, McLellan, Salem; W. H. Seguine, Soper, Baltimore, S. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Sampson, [illegible], Wooley, New-Haven, G. E. Raskett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, Galveston Jan. 12, via Key West 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Galatea, Rye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Matanzas 11 days, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had five weeks with strong N. E. gales. [illegible] Lydia H. Gale, for New-York.

Brig Bassoman, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McCully, [illegible], with salt to Moss & Ward—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Startled Fawn, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Banks, Para Jan. 5, with rubber and nuts to C. Ludlam & Co. Has been 12 days to the north of Bermuda, with heavy westerly winds.

Schr. Adeline, (of San Machias,) Wright, Maracaibo 18 days, with cedar to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Leontine, Murphy, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Charlotte Kingsland, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind moderate S.; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steamships Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Virginia, for Washington; Thames, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 27—Arr. brig Queen of the West, from Cienfuegos.

Also arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

Below—Ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans; brig [illegible] W. King, from Wilmington; schrs. Rollie Bowen, [illegible] Galveston; Jason Smith, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27—Arr. steamship Golden City, from Liverpool; brig Rainbow, from Cardenas; schr. G. Lewis, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27—Passed out, brig Water Witch, for Porto Rico.

Sld. brigs Christian and Frances Jane, in tow for Baltimore.

In the Roads—Brigs Union, for Cork; Cora Cooper, for Belfast; Harriet, for Porto Rico; schrs. Amelia F. Cobb, for Providence; Wm. S. Baker, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York.

Old. brig Johannes, for ——; and Prussian bark Der Kaste, for Liverpool.

The steamship Charles Chalmers, from New-Orleans for New-York, put in for fuel.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27—Old. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Fairbanks, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 5, schrs. Paul Seavey and Charles Thompson, for New-York, to sail Jan. 15. Schr. J. M. Mansfield, for New-York, sailed Jan. 1.

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No. 3 of THE NEW WORLD numbers among its contributors:

Hon. E. George Squier, the Archæologist.

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Dr. A. K. Gardner, of the New-York College.

Profs. Emery and Allen, Inventors and Engineers.

John Ludlin, Chef de Cuisine, Metropolitan Hotel.

Arthur Sibley, whose great mystical romance, "The Ring of Fire; or, The Sorcerer of the Temple," has created such a furore in literary circles.

Jane G. Austin, whose reputation as an authoress stands unquestioned in this country and England. This excellent writer contributes a charming tale, entitled "Chance for a Twenty-Dollar Bill."

Charles H. Weeks, whose romances, under many nom de plumes, have been read at almost every fireside, has a contribution founded on the dreadful Hague-street explosion of twenty years ago (by which so many lives were sacrificed.) The story is powerfully written. It is entitled "A Field of Darkness."

Hon. E. George Squier's paper on "Irrigation in the Old Time and Now," will be read with interest by every one. It is pleasantly written and very instructive.

Frances Gerry Fairfield's great novel, founded on circumstantial evidence, entitled "Outwitted," is attracting general attention. Everybody reads and everybody praises it as a romance of exceeding interest. The scenes are vividly depicted, and the incidents admirably told. "Outwitted" is a great novel.

E. A. Barry has, in Number Three, an exceedingly interesting sketch, "Remanded; or, Rosalie Leon's Repentance." Its chief merit lies in its simplicity. It is a true story of everyday life.

James Reynolds has a sketch, a sort of autobiography of a schoolmistress, founded in ante-rebellion times, which is exceedingly readable. It is named "Sold for a Slave."

Walter A. Rees presents a beautiful tale, which will be read with interest by every woman. It is entitled, "Agnes Foundriner; or, Lights and Shades."

Number Three—additional to these—has a pretty little treasure of a story, called

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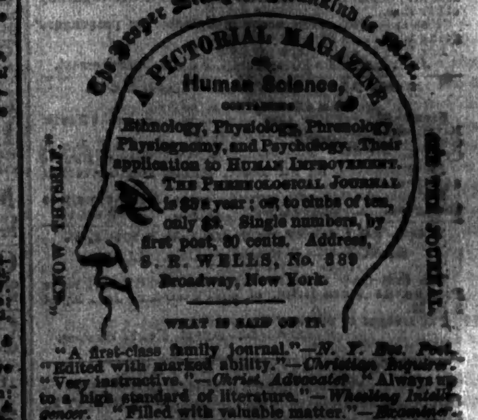

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